Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 42 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date About:	Steamer.	Tons.	
16th Feb.	Nevralia	9089	
21st "	No Steamer	—	
24th "	Karmala †	8978	
6th Mar.	Kenyanza †	6895	
13th "	Khyber	2946	
9th "	Bremen	11540	Extra

† Conveying Troops.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About:	Steamers.	Tons.	
18th March	Dilwara	5,378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about:	Steamers.	
23rd Feb.	Chakla	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
17th "	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
19th "	Lhasa	Karachi Direct.
25th "	Kassgola	East South Africa via Perebunder

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yeboshi Maru	M. Kitamura	3959	19th Feb.	26th Feb.
Nagano Maru	M. Tomita	5819	15th Feb.	26th Feb
Kimi Maru		3103	21st Feb.	3rd Mar.
*Yetofu Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar.
Yosshi Maru	C Hideshima	4021	28th Feb.	11th Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:—

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Elles Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 468,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Bushu Maru	K. Ueda	13th Feb	23rd Feb.	Japan
Yuki Maru		15th Feb	25th Feb.	Japan
Siam Maru	D. Imai-zumi	24th Feb	10th Mar.	Japan
Indo Maru	S. Arai	2nd Mar	13th Mar.	Japan
Shingo Maru.		12th Mar.	23 d	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. HORIUCHI,
Manager.

Elles Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re 1 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. BANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,730	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,20,522	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur City	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Rawalla City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

KUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,615,500

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 7,020,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Kaosaka
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Tamsui
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Aka	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Tsurugaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsitsihar, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. AIWAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. [illegible],
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 62,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

F. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. [illegible].

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all kinds of Assurance please apply to

[illegible] & Co. P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.

OR

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
[illegible] Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)

According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1891.

[illegible] Chief Agents:
[illegible] Street, D. SEN & Co.
CALCUTTA. 1, Chowringhee
CALCUTTA.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

115, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukumchand Gorookhand, Kt.
Jamshed N. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pranjee Bootjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.).
(Managing Director).

Rates of premium are extremely liberal and conditions of issue without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL PATUR & Co.,
Managers.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, ... at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, ... at ,, 15/- ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- ,,
Vameshanta Hats, ... at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No 479.

ACTUAL BUSINESS

has times without number justified MEHTA'S claim to be called the "BEST AUCTIONEER". Day in and day out.....

Year in and year out. MEHTA is giving SUCH SERVICE as no other auctioneer can give.

MEHTA does not claim to be cheaper in the first cost but he does claim to be "THE CHEAPEST" in the long run, for by giving HIGHER REALIZATIONS and oery often by getting ASTONISHINGLY GOOD PRICES for your goods, valuables or properties, he saves you from playing "Penny wise and Pound foolish" so frequently.

TRY MEHTA & Co. yourself and mark what greater advantage you get.

Next time you need an auctioneer—ENGAGE MEHTA —*the auctioneer as one ought to be.*

MEHTA & Co.

(On Govt. and G. I. P. Ry. Lists)
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 1285.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipura Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANDIA & Co., Ltd.

207 Hornby Road, Fort.

Telephone No. 1900.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Churchgate Street, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A [illegible]LITY.

Competent Cha[illegible], High Class Wines and Billiard Room.

Churchgate Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111.

Special care taken with Ladies' Lingerie and Woollen Goods.

Diamond [illegible] Washing Co.,

Hamam [illegible] Fort, Bombay

ADJUCHAND GOVIND

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioners in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 639.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
15, Farringdon Street,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Union of London that Adjudchand Govind Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Exhibition and Congress held in [illegible] for the excellence and delicacy of confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Assorted Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Nariali Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Cocoanut Halva.

All orders are executed under personal supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard, and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MOTORIST.

THE PRICE of SHELL PETROL in Bombay will be REDUCED to Re. 1-11-0 per gallon as from to-day the 18th February, 1920, free delivery in Bombay until further notice.
8758

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Surat City Municipality on a salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 P. M., by annual increments of Rs. 10. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months in the first instance. Applications stating age, and qualifications should be sent to the undersigned on or before 1st March, 1920, at the latest. The applicant must state whether he has knowledge of Gujerati.

JAMSHEDJI M. ANTIA,
President.

Surat, 13th February, 1920.
8761

FOR SALE (Brand New).

ONE Iaille Perfection Marine Engine 20 H.P. 4 cylinder, Magneto (Bosch. Ignition. Starting on petral (2 Schebler carburators) running on kerosine (four vaporisers). Two stroke circulating pump. Silent water-cooled exhaust. Built in type reversing gear 22nd January, 1020.
JAL DINSHAW & Co., No. 6, Patni Building Princess Street.
8751

FOR SALE.

MESOPOTAMIA ..... River Craft.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Sale will be held in Bombay on or about 19th February, 1920, of a number of Paddle Steamers, Stern Wheelers, Tugs, Steam and Motor Launches, Barges, etc. the Surplus Fleet of Rivercraft not now required by H. M. Government in Mesopotamia.

Prospective Buyers should apply for particulars of craft available for sale to

Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Nicol Road, Bombay.

Not earlier than 17th February, 1920. 8278

NOTICE.

TWO GRADUATES PROBATIONERS are to be recruited on the Supernumerary Cadre of the Municipal service. The conditions of service are as under:—

(1) The candidates to be selected shall not be more than 30 years of age.
(2) The selected candidates will have to pass a test of physical fitness.
(3) They will be started with Rs. 60 p. m. At the end of the First year an increment of Rs. 8 will be given. At the end of the second year, they will have to pass a departmental examination before they can be promoted to Rs. 75, and confirmed in the Municipal Service on any of the posts that might be reserved for the probationers.
(4) The selected candidates shall be required to execute a bond to serve the Municipality for a minimum period of 10 years.
(5) They will have to furnish such security as may be fixed hereafter by rules.
(6) During the two years of probation they will be put to work in the various offices for such periods as the Chief Officer will deem fit.

Applications are hereby invited from candidates for the above posts so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of March, 1920. Graduates with honours or with experience in any public office will be preferred. Testimonials, if any, should accompany the applications.

N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office:
Ahmedabad 13th February, 1920.
8759

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effect from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 200 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.06
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scale will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April 1920 the through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p.
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 12 0
To Mulund	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply.

These rates are inclusive of terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. 3 above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920, the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.

Calcutta, 29th January, 1920.
8284

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for selling all sorts of cotton and yarn wastes from intending purchasers. A deposit of Rs. 200 only will be taken with each tender.

Forms of tender can be had at the Morarji Goculdas Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Parel., till the 24th instant between the working hours. We do not bind ourselves to accept the highest offer.

MANAGER,
Morarji Goculdas Mills, Parel.
8736

KARACHI HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

APPOINTMENT OF LADY VISITOR.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Lady Visitor for the Karachi Health Association. Salary Rs. 180-10-200 per mensem plus house allowance Rs. 30. Messing Rs. 30, Uniform and Dhobi allowance Rs. 15, and gharry, allowance Rs. 75.

Preference will be given to candidates who have completed their training at the Health School Delhi and obtained a diploma of Health and Maternity Supervisors.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience will be received by Undersigned not later than 1st March, 1920.

(Sd.) E. D. SHROFF,
Honorary Secretary,
Karachi Health Association.

Karachi, 13th February, 1920. 8762

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSI G CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen per share will be paid on and after the 28th February, 1920, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, to those share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 31st January, 1920, and that the Dividend Warrants will be issued to them on their application in person or in writing to the undersigned.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th February, 1920.
8738

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Bombay Uganda Company, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

Dated this Fourteenth day of February 1920,

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
The Bombay Uganda Company, Limited.
W. H. Brady and Company Limited.
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Managing Agents

Registered Office.
Royal Insurance Buildings,
Church Gate Street, Fort,
Bombay.
8760

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHAI IBRAHIM ALLIBHAI, ISMAILJI ALLIBHAI, AKBAR-ALLI SARAFALLI NOBLE, SALEBHAI MOHOMEDBHAI AKHTAR and HASAN-ALLI MOHOMEDALI GANGRIWALLA, all of Bombay, Bora Mohomedan Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All Persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of Mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION of THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and buildings standing and being thereon within the Fort of Bombay in Hummum Street and Dean Lane and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 572 (five hundred and seventy-two) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 111 of Quit and Ground Rent New No. 4957, Old survey No. 1510 and New Curvey No. 9445 and which said property is assessed under Municipal A Ward Nos. 1235 and 1280 Street Nos. 18, 2, 4, and 6, 8, 10, and is bounded as follows, on or towards the East by Dean Lane, on or towards the South by Hummum Street, on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to the heirs of Nowroji Ruttonji Cooper and on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the South side of Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventy square yards and three-fourths of another square yard or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 113, New No. 4960, Old Survey No. 1533 and New Survey No. 9444 and bounded on the East by the Public Road, called Dean Lane, on the West by the stable of Dadabhoy Rustomji Paruck, on the North by the Public Road called Tamarind Lane and on the South by a Sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property first above described and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward A Nos. 1260, 1261, and Street Nos. 7, 9, and 11.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 16th February, 1920.
8572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

MATERIAL.		Minimum quantity sabable.
Bedford cord cotton Khaki 27"	yards	500
Cotton long cloth bleached 27"	do.	5000
Flannelette cotton 27"	"	1000
Cotton Brown 31"	"	1000
Flannel Union Grey 28"	"	1000
do. 54"	"	1000
Do. Natural 30"	"	1000
Towelling cloth 28"	"	1000
Drill cotton khaki 27"	"	1000
Pagri Cloth Khaki 36"	"	2000
Union Blanket Cloth 54"	"	500
Blue Dungri Cloth 27"	"	1000
Putto Cloth	"	500
Mosqueto Netting Various widths	"	1000
Cloth Drab Waterproof for great Coats 54"	"	500
Blankets Woollen	No.	100
Do. cotton	No.	100
Foot Bandages	No.	1000
Woollen Mittens	airs.	1000
Kit Bags	No.	500
Khaki Kullahs	No.	1000
Webbing Cotton Khaki 2"	Yards.	5000
Tape " " 1"	"	5000
" " " 1"	"	5000
" " Drab 1"	"	5000
" " Grey 1"	"	5000
White Flannelette Shirts	No.	5000
" " Vests	No.	500
Tooth Brushes	No.	1000

The above stores are available at the Bombay depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subjects to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to selects samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible. Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY,
CAPTAIN,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Customs House,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL OIL KEROSINE FOR LIHGTING, AND GAS-MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW TURPENTINE AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1920, for the supply of above oils, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1920.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils required and the condition on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Store Superintendent's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of articles tendered for subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 either wholly paper or wholly in cash, should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government Promissory Notes or other securities provided the market value of the securities on the day of deposit equals to the amount required will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order," no abbreviations being made. The Company is not responsible for any depreciation and in case of depreciation the Contractor may be called upon to put up a further deposit. Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company will only be collected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and October each year.

5. The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
Chief Stores Superintendent,
Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Parel,

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo ex s.s. "SEEKONK", Voyage 3 are hereby informed that the Steamer is due to arrive on the 17th instant. They are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for our countersignature.

Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards will attend Docks every morning to survey damaged packages and applications for survey in writing must reach the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge.

No survey will be granted on packages removed from the landing shed, or warehoused.

Shortages must immediately be reported and all claims submitted to the undersigned within 30 days of the arrival of the "SEEKONK" or they will not be entertained.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.
United States Emergency Fleet Corpn.

Bombay, 16th February, 1920.
8743

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LIMITED, KALYAN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS and S. NARANJI and Co., Agents of the above Mill, at the office, Henshaw Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY the 25th February, 1920, for the construction of the foundations upto ground level of the building of the above Mills, consisting of main block including Rope alley, Engine and Boiler House, Chimney, Machine Shop, and Loomshed and also for excavation and building of Mill reservoir and underground Tunnel, etc.

2. Printed forms of tender giving schedule of rates may be obtained free of charge from the Secretary of the above Mills, at the above address.

3. Form of Agreement, General Specifications and Conditions and Plans can be seen by intending tenderers at the Office of the Company.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Agents and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

5. Deduction at the rate of 10 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the amount of Contract will be made from he bills of the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

6. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.
(Sd.) MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI CO.
Agents.
8709

LANDS FOR SALE AT DAHANU.

EXCELLENT VALUABLE OPEN LAND FOR SALE in Whole or in lots near Dahanu Railway Station. Just a minute's walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dahanu.

Private offers as well tenders will be received by the undersigned till the 22nd day of February 1920.

Intending purchasers will be given all facilities to view the lands any time.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

B. P. PHATAK, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader, Dahanu.
8705

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of this Company will be OPENED to the Public from MONDAY, the 16th February, 1920. The transfer forms with documents of title will be accepted for transfer between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. in the Registered Office of the Company.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
Agents.
46-48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
8610

FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Officer Commanding, 1st Advanced Repair Workshop M. T. Peshawar up to 15th March, 1920, for the purchase of nine secondhand Fiat 3 Ton Lorries, which are stored at the 1st Advanced Repair Workshops M. T. Peshawar.

Notification of Acceptence or Non acceptance of tenders will be made before 1st April, 1920.

Full particulars can be obtained and inspection of the Lorries arranged on application to Officer Commanding 1st Advanced Repair Workshop M. T. Peshawar. 8669

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS IS FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The Pioneer Cinematographs Co., Ltd.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL RS. 20,00,000.

Divided into two lacs shares of Rs. 10 each.
The Present Issue is 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each
(70,000 shares are already promised to be subscribed and the balance offered to the public.)

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Re. 1/- on application.
Rs. 2/- on allotment.

And the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 2/- at intervals of not less than 3 months after allotment or previous call.

DIRECTORS.

1. GULABCHAND DEVCHAND ZAVERI, ESQ., (Chairman) MERCHANT, BANKER, 46-48, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
2. DR. S. M. PAGAR, M.A., PH. D. (Columbia), DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS (Barodad State), SAYAJI GANJ, BARODA.
3. GRANT V. R. RIACH, ESQ., MANAGER, C. C. WAKEFIELD & Co., LTD., HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
4. CHANDULAL M. KOTHARI, ESQ., B.A., LL.B. (of Messrs. Kothari Sutaria & Co.) DIRECTOR AND HONORARY SECRETARY, MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE, ETC., MADRAS.
5. CLARKE N. BATEMAN, ESQ., (of Parsons & Whittemore Inc.) HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
6. CHIMANLAL PUNJILAL PANDYA, ESQ., MERCHANT, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.
7. LALJEE G. PATEL, ESQ., (of Messrs. B. Laljee & Co.) MERCHANT, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
8. BHOGINDRA L. DAVE, ESQ., Ex-Officio. Director,

BANKERS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. FORT, BOMBAY.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT.
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. KHANDWALA & Co.
91-99 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS.

MESSRS. B. LALJEE & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

KRISHNE BUILDINGS, HORNBY, ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Prospectus.

1. The Company has been formed for the purposes principally of carrying on the business of Cinematographic shows and exhibitions and providing for the exhibition and filming of biograph kinemacolor and cinematograph pictures with powers to combine with that business such other business as set out in the Memorandum of Association and may be found likely to be worked profitably with it.

2. None can deny the absolute necessity of knowledge to be imparted in an interesting and amusing way and that one of the best ways to do it is cinematographic shows and exhibitions.

3. The Cinema industry with its educative, commercial and artistic value is new and infant one in India and the object is to develop it.

4. Excepting in Bombay and Calcutta and a few other cities in India, there are many other places in India where cinema is little known to the public and hence the prospects of the trade to be inaugurated are so favourable that dividend of not less than 20 per cent on the subscribed capital may be looked for.

5. The preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and flotation of the Company are estimated at Rs. 5,000/- exclusive of the brokerage hereinafter mentioned (if any) and these will be borne by the Company.

6. No promotion money is being paid, but the Articles of Association provide for the payment of brokerage not exceeding 2½ % for the disposing of shares.

7. A contract will be entered into between the Company on one part and Messrs. B. Laljee & Co. consisting of Bhogindra Lalloobhai Dave and Laljee Gordhandas Patel on the other part, providing for the appointment of the said B. Laljee & Co. as Managing Agents of the Company until they of their will resign, on a remuneration of Rs. 500/- per month so long as the issued capital of the Company remains 10,00,000, but in case this capital is increased (upto 20,00,000, which is an authorised capital) a proportionate increase in the said allowance shall be made, and a commission at the rate of 8 or 10 or 12 per cent on the net profits according as such net profits amounts to less than 10 per cent. 12½ per cent or 15 per cent respectively, with a further commission as may be fixed by the Directors from time to time, if the net profits amount to more than 15 per cent on the paid up capital of the Company.

8. The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 10% of the shares at present to be issued.

9. The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to qualifications and remuneration of directors:—

(a) The qualification of a director other than the ex-officio directors shall be his holding on his own name at least one hundred shares. A first director may act before acquiring his qualification but shall ir any case acquire the same within two months from his appointment and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall forthwith be alloted to him accordingly.

(b) The remuneration of every director for his services shall be such sum as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rs. 40 for each meeting attended by him.

(1) A director who is not a bonafide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending meetings shall be entitled to his travelling expenses in addition to his fees.

(2) A Director who is given a charge by way of management or looking after any of the concerns of the Company outside Bombay, shall be entitled to further and other allowance as will be determined by Board of Directors; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of the Directors for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's (original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any debenture issued) by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in general meeting may from time to time determine.

10. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the draft of the contract above referred to, can be inspected at the registered office of the Company during business hours.

11. The said Bhogindra L. Dave and Laljee G. Patel, two of the Directors of the Company, are interested in the remuneration payable to the agents under the agreement referred to in clause 7 hereof.

12. Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the Company's registered office at Krishne Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Company's Bankers. The Central Bank of India Limited, Bombay, together with the amount payable on application.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of shares may not be completed and ready for delivery until nine months after the allotment of shares.

13. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and when the number of shares alloted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

14. Failure to pay any further instalments on shares alloted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

15. A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached hereto and forms part of it.

Application forms can be obtained from the office of the Agents of the Company or from the Company's Bankers, The Central Bank of India Limited, Bombay.

DATED THIS 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the 3rd February, 1920, of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., will be held on MONDAY, the 23rd February 1920, at 12 (S. T.) in the BRKERS' HALL at Marwari Bazar. 8757

NOTICE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One Ruston Procter C. C. Type 32 B. H. P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE in perfectly good and working order with water tanks, all pipe connections and Exhaust pipes. Apply UNION LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, 25/29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8735

FOR SALE.

150 SHARES in the Industrial Bank of Western India at 7 Premium or above. Highest offers accepted.

Apply:—
THE SIND INVESTMENT AGENCY,
40, Juma Shariff Buildings,
Byculla, Bombay. 8772

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company called for to-day is postponed for want of quorum to TUESDAY, the 24th February 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRICUMDAS KALIANJI & CO
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February, 1920. 8779

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of excavating a small portion of the land at Mingalwadi, Nesbit Road to the levels of the road and removing the excavated materials, etc., will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) WEDNESDAY, on the 25th day of February, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th February, 1920. 8778

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VITHALDAS MAVJI DEVCHAND of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to a purchaser who is our client.

All persons having or making any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, sale gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, partition, maintenance, lien, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded from such claims (if any) and the purchase will be completed without reference thereto and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 609 square yards or thereabouts being part of land Registered under Collectors Old No. 143, New No. A/1314, New Survey No. 1A/3609, and the assess in respect whereof has been redeemed together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and other building standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Road in the Town and Island and in the registration Sug.District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 7623, Street No. 16 and Ward No. 7627 (1) and Street No. 1 and all which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed, Haji Jan Mahomed and others, on or towards the West by the property of Lalji Morarji, on or towards the South by a public passage and on or towards the East by the property of Lalji Morarji and which said premises have been and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1920.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 8785

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will on behalf of the owners of the following valuable immoveable properties receive offers for the purchase thereof. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Offers will be received up to the 29th February, 1920, but the owners may accept any offer even prior to that date. For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned:

1. Valuable land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) at Dhobi Talao admeasuring about 2,700 square yards with buildings thereon.
2. Very valuable land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) on three roads at Tardeo Road admeasuring about 4,700 square yards with buildings thereon.
3. Vacant land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) admeasuring about 5,500 square yards near Tardeo Road.
4. Land at Chakla, near Jakeria Musjid, of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) admeasuring about 400 square yards with building thereon.
5. Beautifully situated land at Lonavla admeasuring about 8 acres with bungalow, outhouses, three wells and a beautifully laid out extensive garden and two tennis courts. There is ample space for the erection of four more bungalows.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
8689

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Bai ZULEKHABAI, widow of Pirmohamed Adam, that if any person has any claim against the estate of the deceased Haji Ebrahim Ami late of Bombay Halai Mohamedan Inhabitant, due intimation thereof should be given to the undersigned within 8 days from the date hereof failing which the said estate would be distributed irrespective of such claims.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys-at-Law.

Alice Building, Hornby Road. 8768

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DHANJIBHOY BURJORJI PATEL, SORABJI BURJORJI PATEL, JAMSHEDJI BURJORJI PATEL and BYRAMJI BURJORJI PATEL have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, sale, charge, mortgage, gift, exchange, maintenance, lien, lease, easement, trust or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground in the village of Tarkhad, Taluka Umraoti, District Umraoti, containing by admeasurement 10 acres or thereabouts, and bearing an assessment of Rs. 15-1-6 (Fifteen rupees one anna and six pies) per year, being a portion of Survey No. 55 together with the buildings, wells and factory known as "The Patel and Contractors Pressing Factory", and bounded on or towards the North by the road leading to the Camp to Morsi and beyond that by Ginning and Pressing Factory, being Survey No. 55, on or towards the South partly by the Ginning and Pressing Factory of Ram Ratton Ganeshdas being Survey No. 66 and partly by Survey No. 53, on or towards the West by the road leading to Nagpur, and on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Morsi, which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8579

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ARDESHIR CURSETJI IRANI, ARDESHIR SHAHRIAR IRANI, SORABJI DADABHOY KAPADIA and HORMUSJI ARDESHIR IRANI, all of Bombay Parsis the Trustees of a certain Deed of Trust, dated the 28th day of November, 1918, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land being part of the property known as "Sunkersett's Estate at Tardeo" together with the messuage chawls or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 955 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collecor of Land Revenue under Old No. 337, New No. 2168, Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey No. 7050 and bounded on the East by the Tardeo Road, on the West by a private passage, on the North by the vacant land of the said Sunkersett's Estate and on the South partly by the property of the said Sunkersett's Estate and partly by a private passage 10 ft. wide which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3656 (1) (1A) and 3672 (2) and Street Nos. 6, 6AA and 7A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI ABDULLA HAJI VALLI MAHOMED, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant a grocer, widower .....Deceased.

ABDUL KARIM HAJI ABDULLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, living on the income of his property residing at Nal Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 6th of February, 1920.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 8784

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

FOUND.

FOUND—A PROMISSORY NOTE, dated 30th December, 1919, for Rs. 2,500, and a Letter of Deposit of Shares of the Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., both in favour of Ramdas Lakhmidas. Apply to Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN, Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort. 8619

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT SUPREME BLESSING do you pray for? "Perfect health and strength", if so, just drop a letter with descriptions of disease. Particulars free. Correspondence confidential. O. EMPORIM, 1/4, Beadon Row, Calcutta (B). 8318

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regarding Typewriters and Accesseries. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Typewriters Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARD TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER and a SANSCRIT TEACHER for the Proprietary and F. H. School, Grant Road. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL. 8654

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATES, Salary Rs. 45 by 5—75. Apply in own handwriting Box No. 74, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8696

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT and BOOK KEEPER, salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 70. Apply S. MARS and Co., Bandra. 8756

DRAFTSMAN and TRACER (Junior), required in Bombay Architect's Office. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 83, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8753

WANTED—A MALE or FEMALE TYPIST, quick at figures for a Share Broker's office. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 81, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8750

WANTED—SMART TYPISTS with knowledge of correspondence. Good prospects. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 80, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8746

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, having little knowledge of accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8754

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—OFFICE SECRETARY, over 35 years of age, pay upto Rs. 150, according to qualifications Apply Box No. 86, Advertising Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8767

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST by a large European Importing Firm. Salary Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8775

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER with a through knowledge of Insurance Accounts. Apply sharp, stating full particulars to Box No. 79, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8748

WANTED—A GENERAL ASSISTANT at Ahmedabad, knowing Typewriting, Accounts and Gujarati. Good salary with prospects. Apply The AHMEDABAD GLASS WORKS, Ltd. 8740

WANTED by a Persian Firm an experienced ASSISTANT knowning Gujerati and English Accounts well up in correspondence and commercial line. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8605

WANTED—A SUB-JOINT MANAGER for Fort Branch, Bombay, who will be entrusted with cash, etc., on 200—25—300. Security require for 6,000 cash or war bond. Apply DIRECTOR (Main) Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, Bombay. 8764

WANTED—Two competent CLERKS, having full knowledge of Urdu and Hindi Correspondence and conversant with English. Starting salaries Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 to really able men. Apply in person to Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Raval Building, Lamington Road. 8777

WANTED—MARINE ENGINEERS (Second Class Certificates) Parsi or Mahomedan required for Zanzibar Government Steamers. Starting salary Rs. 300 a month. Apply to Messrs. MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Bombay, for particulars as to allowonces, pension, leave, etc. 9708

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two Energetic JUNIOR ASSISTANTS for Grocery Counter. Apply ARMY and NAVY STORES. 8773

WANTED—A FRENCH and ENGLISH TEACHER pay Rs. 100 p.m. with prospects and one History and Geography Teacher, pay Rs. 60 p.m. Apply Box No. 89, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8782

WANTED by large European Mercantile Firm in Bombay, CONFIDENTIAL MALE or FEMALE SHORTHAND TYPIST. Must be strong in English, reliable, accurate and trustworthy with good previous experience. Good salary and prospects to suitable applicant. Apply Box No. 82, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8752

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG First Class HONOURS GRADUATE with Languages (English and Sanskrit) wants situation as tutor, teacher or Professor; can take up private classes. Apply to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8651

WANTED.

WANTED—HORSE and CARRIAGE, either Brougham or Victoria. Apply Box No. 73, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8695

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MONEY ENGAGE—Wanted one or more Merchant who can engage rupees two lacs in a well profitable 50 per cent concern for particular. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8675

FOR SALE.

TO SELL OR LET for hot season, on TITHAL sea shore, new, storeyed, upto date, furnished bungalow. Apply Mr. WADIA, Vakil Small Cause Court, Bombay. 8719

FOR SALE—A second-hand American two-seater MOTOR CAR in best runing order, self-starter with electric lights, Stephney Wheel and instruments. Apply to Box No. 85, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8763

FOR SALE—"WONDER FAN" 12 blade, 500 revolutions per minute runs on spirit, expense 4 pies per hour. For price and particulars apply to M. SHROFF & CO., 254-56, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 8729

11 Lb. NEW THIN SKIN WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, choicest fresh dessert apples. Rs. 6 each, 11 lbs. THIN SKIN ALMONDS Rs. 17. Prices with postage. DAR BROS., Srinagar, Kashmir. 8646

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CAR with Bosh Magneto zenith corburator. Apply MANECKJI DHANJIBHOY BHARUCHA, near K. & S. Motor Works, Tardeo. 8657

ATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and hal bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran 7465

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One NOISELESS TYPEWRITTER in good working condition. Price Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 66, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8645

FOR SALE—One Marshall's portable 25 N.H.P. STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER 120 lb pressure used three seasons. One Ransomes vertical steam frame saw, for cutting logs. One Cornish Boiler 7 N.H.P. 100 lbs pressure. DUTTS ENGINEERING STORES, Calicut, Malabar. 8524

THE "MONOGRAM" AMERICAN SHOE POLISH produces great and permanent brilliancy, and acts as a leather preservative. Can be had at all dealers. Insist on getting it 8154

FOR SALE.—Complete second-hand COTTON MILL FOR SALE, including steam power plant. In first-class running order. Shipment in one month. For further particulars apply BRITISH-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LD., Agents, John Fleming & Co., Bastion Road, Bombay. 8766

EVERY kind of STATIONERY you use carries your personality with it. Good stationery creates goodwill so use the BEST STATIONERY. We stock the best but charge the least. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ARTISTS, you should check profiteering by buying your supplies from a firm whose rates are fixed and quality guaranteed. Try us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5, Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New. Ruber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10, 11, Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FORD TOURING (5) seater cars and one ton Chasis, all brand new immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 87, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8774

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CURIOSITY BUYERS—Very old China marble table, with whole carved blackwood stand C/o FRAMROZE & SONS, 1, Gwalior Tank Road. 8765

TO BE LET.

TO LET on long lease—LAND with buildings thereon, admeasuring 10,000 square yards, abutting on Tardeo Road, and Forjet Street, for buildings, garage, motor works, etc. Apply CHINOY AND DIVECHA, 375, Hornby, Road. 9747

TO BE LET—A large GODOWN. Apply HAJI AHMED HAJI HASAM, Glasswala, 75-77 Kanibeker Street, Mandvi, Box No. 3. 8742

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNADAS JAGMOHANDAS MERCHANT, as the sole heir and next of kin of the late Dr. Jagmohandas Chhabildas Merchant, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property below described to our client.

ALL persons having any claim or demand thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, lease, lien, trust, gift, inheritance, survivorship, maintenance, reminder reversion easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Lonawali (Lonavla) in the Sub-district of Mawal, and in the District of Poona, being Bungalow No. 2, on Plot bearing Survey No. 164, admeasuring Three thousand nine hundred and forty-five square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts TOGETHER with the bungalow messuages and tenements standing thereon with the right to draw water from the well, Situate on the Plot being bungalow No. on the said Plot No. 164, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on on towards the East by the property of Mr. Redford being portion of plot bearing Survey No. 164, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Maganlal Laldas Shroff, and being part of plot bearing Survey No. 164, on or towards the North by a passage fifteen feet wide, and on or towards the South by Mr. Redford's property being Survey No. 165.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1920.

J. H. MODI,
For Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 8769

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DHARAMPUR COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the Godown of Khimji Vishram, at Victoria Bunder, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Gadmal Goomanmal and on account and risk of Hirji Punjab and Co.

18 full pressed bales of Dharampur Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second hand palanquin office Shigram.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred "Ralish built victoria by Hart with a handsome strong bay Arab horse and a new set of harness.

1 11-9 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Humber motor car, newly painted and overhauled with new tyres and tubes, 4 lamps, in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING GRASS, COLLECTING MANGO CROP AND COCOANUT ETC.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Gardens Office on Monday, the 23rd instant at 9-30 a.m., (B.T.) the rights mentioned hereunder.—

(1) Right of collecting mango crops of the season.

(2) Right of collecting cocoanut crop, for one year.

(3) Right of taking lawn mow grass from 15th June 1920, to 30th September 1920, from the Victoria Gardens.

For details and conditions of sale of above rights, apply at the Victoria Gardens' Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Bombay, 18th February, 1920.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHUNDARWADA STREET OTHERWISE CALLED DUKHNI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Bhunderwada Street otherwise called Dukhni Moholla of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 126 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 447-448, New Survey No. 7718, Old Survey No. 4847 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 7502 and Street No. 195 and bonded on the East by a sweeperus passage, on the West by Bhunderwala Street, on the North by the public passage and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Vendor's Attorneys at their office at Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

By order of and under instruction from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hirabai Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Hirabai Padanji of Poona Parsee inhabitant the Mortgagors Messrs. Bennett & Co. auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned properties at the premises on the days and hours hereinafter mentioned pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 21st day of March 1918 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

LOT NO. 1.

On MONDAY, the 30th day of March 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the chawls and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at the Elphinstone Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 221 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 435, 495, 754, New No. 11915, 12595, 12464 New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633 and 23 & 24/2653 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the ground of the said Abba Haji Abdulla on the West by the new Road on the North by the water drain and on the South by the new Road which said premises so at the date hereof in the occupation of the tenants of the debtor.

LOT NO. 2.

On TUESDAY, the 16th day of March 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Chawls or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at the Elphinstone Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 373 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 435, 495, 754, and 754 New No. 11915, 12595, 12464 and New Survey No. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633 and 23 & 24/2653 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by water drain on or towards the East by the property belonging to Sha Jugjiwan Hurjiwan on or towards the South by a public road on or towards the West by the property belonging to the said Haji Abdulla which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the tenants of the Debtor.

LOT NO. 3.

On THURSDAY, the 18th day of March 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the chawls and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at the Elphinstone Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 476 2/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Colector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 435, 495, 754 and 754 New No. 11915, 12595 and 12464 New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633, 23 & 24/2653 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Haji Alli Jan Mahomed on or towards the South by the water drain or sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by a public passage which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the tenants of the Debtor.

LOT NO. 4.

On FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the chawls or buildings standing thereon situate at or near the Elphinstone Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 318 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under and forming parts of the Collector's Old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 717, 435, 495, 754, 754 and 577 and the Colector's New Nos. 11915, 12595 and 12464 and under and forming the whole of New Survey No. 1A/2633 and part of New Survey No. 7/2633 and bounded on or towards the East by a private passage on or towards the West by the property of Ananda Daya on or towards the South by the Government watercourse and on or towards the North by the property or chawls formerly of the said Shaikh Mahomed Bin Shaik Ally and now of Jamuddin & Co. and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Shaik Mahomed Bin Shaik Ally and now in the occupation of the Debtor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher & Hirabai Mortgagee's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 25, Medows Street, Fort.

A large lot of unserviceable and second-hand clothing.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th February, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
3, Church Gate Street.

By the order of the Officer in Charge Clothing Depot, Bombay, Messrs. RICHARD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at Clothing Depot, Grain Depot "G" Shed, Manager, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), Blankets, Boots Ankle, Old Gunny, Country shoes, Old Woolen and Cotton Clothing, Old Timber, Scrap iron, etc., etc.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND JEWWELLERY ON THURSDAY 19th FEBRUARY, 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, Fort, Household furniture and Jewellery as follows:—

Furniture such as Drawing Room, suites, sofas, easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, toilet tables, almirahs cupboards, writing tables, office chairs, Hanging, wall and table lamps, gramophones, soiled linea boxes bedsteads, etc. etc.

Jewellery such as diamond rings, bracelets, necklaces, pearls mallas, koodas, diamond, koodas, ear-rings and diamond cluster rings set with rubies, emeralds, cats-eyes, pearls, etc., etc.

By order of the parties concerned.

BONA FIDE SALE ON 20.2.20.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th day of February, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) 100 one hundred bags of dry ginger (old), in the godowns of Thacker Kanji Morarji, at Baroda Street near Dhanar Bunder. By the order of Thacker Kanji Morarji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Bombay Commercial Co., the defaulting purchasers.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT STORES ON SATURDAY 21st FEBRUARY, 1920.

Under instructions from the officer in Charge No. 15, Supply Section, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION Company will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall, all unserviceable Government stores such as empty ghee and oil tins, packing materials etc., etc.,

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th February, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CALCUTTA, SAMBALPUR AND ZARSUKDA.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc I. Kempt Esq., the acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents, Haji Ali Mahomed Osman and others. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at the Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the said Insolvents in the undermentioned valuable landed properties.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Lot No. 1.—(Properties at Calcutta) Right Title and Interest of the said Insolvents in one godown at Ram Kristo Poll and one godown at Pathariaghat.

Lot No. 2.—(Properties at Sambalpur) Right Title and Interest of the said Insolvents in one plot with 2 compounds and godown.

Lot No. 3.—(Property at Zarsookda) Right Title and Interest of the Insolvents in the shop with compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG CONSIGNMENT OF ABOUT 400 DOZ. INVERTED GAS MANTLES OF BRITISH MAKE, BIJOU SIZE, 50 C. P. AND SUITABLE FOR PETROL OR GAS.

Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A big consignment of about 400 doz inverted gas mantles of British make, bijou-size, 50 c. p. and suitalbe for Petrol or gas.

In lots of not less than 3 doz. each to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS AND PARTITIONS, ETC.

Under instructions from G. S. Hardy Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Customs Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Customs Office at Alexandra Dock, Red Gate the following goods, belonging to the Customs Department.

One wooden partition with frosted glass panes measuring 1,500 square feet, Railway 59 square feet, expanded metal partition 112 square feet, wooden counter 148 square feet expanded metal frame 320 square feet, wooden counters with 32 drawers, 342 square feet, wooden partition 1,602 square feet, one expanded metals partition 176 square feet, wooden partition 605 square feet, two wooden shelves, one wooden partition 576 square feet, wooden railing 27 square feet, wooden counter 276 square feet, railing with iron bars 45 square feet, one wooden sloping desk with 6 drawers, thirty one wooden chairs, one wooden sloping desk with 10 drawers, expanded metal partition 141 square feet, wooden railing 14 square feet.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 18th February, 1920.

Victoria Motor Works and Garage.

Repairers Painters Body-builders

Prompt work at cheap rates

GIRGAUM TRAM, TERMINUS.
Telephone No. 4401.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL YOU MISS

The Story that has stirred millions and millions of Hearts to their depths since Ages past?

"SHAKUNTALA"

The Indian Cinema Triumph, (by the Oriental Film Company, and directed by Mr. Suchet Singh with the fascinating Miss Dorothy Kingdon a the ill-starred Queen, and MissG ohur Jan, as the Court Doncer)

AT THE

WEST- END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Keeps on buzzing, show after show, this Week, with animated and excited crowds.

"Shakuntala"

IS A REVELATION AND A DREAM,

Three Days More at your option, and then the Film is gone for good.

Half Rates.

Five Shows to-day; owing to the Mahaishivratri Holiday;
3-30 (Prize Show;) 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Owing to continuous and tremendous rush every evening, our Patrons are requested to look in ten minutes before the billeted time.

THE EXCELSIOR To-day at 9-30 p.m.

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

To-day Wednesday 18th at 9-30 p. m.

"FOR EVER AFTER"

A Romance by Owen Davis

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Booking for to-night's Attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EMPRESS To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"IDEAL" PICTURE PLAY

"The Adventures of Deadwood Dick"

Deadwood Dick is the pet hero of Britain's boyhood, and there is not a man who will not delight to renew acquaintance with him.

LAST THREE EPISODES THIS WEEK!

"Welcome Home" An Interesting Comic Film,

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

The only picture Palace in Bombay Showing Pathe Super-Productions.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

Showing to-night another fine Pathe Photo play in four reels entitled

STARS OF GLORY
STARS OF GLORY
STARS OF GLORY

Featuring the famous French actress

DOLORIES CASSINELLI

Also, showing

Pathe Gazette

The Fortune of Corinne (Two-part comic)

ANTELOPE HUNTING IN GAMBIA.

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

FOURTH WEEK

Shows at

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m

THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

PRIZE SHOW ON WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 5 P. M.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

Ruffells Present

"Holy Orders"

BY

Marie Corelli

"THAT THE VISUALISATION" of "Holy Orders"

"may bring the true message of the Book "right home to the People, who know that "my heart is with them in all their joys "and sorrows, is the sincere wish of

Their faithful friend,
MARIE CORELLI."

Children's Welfare League.

Give your sympathy and support towards the welfare of the CHILDREN OF INDIA by attending the

Grand Fancy Dress MASK & DOMINO BALL

to be held at

THE TOWN HALL,

On Thursday, 19th Febuary.

Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd who have kindly consented to be present.

Tickets can be had at all Clubs and Gymkhanas, also at Messrs. ROSE & Co. LADY OR GENTLEMAN Rs. 15. each including refreshments.

It is hoped that dancers will, if possible, come in fancy dress. It is optional whether Masks and Dominoes are worn.

DANCING 9-30 UNMASK 11 O'CLOCK.

AMUSEMENTS.

First eight parts this week
Las parts next week

THE EMPIRE DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

A Romeo and Juliet love in Paris the Beautiful, terminated by the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Over 200,000 Dollars to produce.

125,000 People, 1500 Horses, 1200 Chariots.

Illustrated Book of "INTOLERANCE" may be obtained for annas Four.

"INTOLERANCE"

Next Week!!

LAST FIVE PARTS OF

"INTOLERANCE"

and

"Mr. Pochkhanawalla's Party"

Given at Calcutta in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawall, General Manager, The Central Bank of India, Ld.

SUMPTUOUS—LUXURIOUS—EXPENSIVE—MAGNIFICENT!

It is Wonderful, simply Marvellous, Dazzling!

"Cleopatra"

When it was screened at the Lyric Thearte, (New York), it had a continuous run for Four Months, receiving the enthusiastic approval of the Rich and the Lowly Society Folk and the ordinary Playgoer.

William Fox, the Creator of this Master Film, has given "Carte blance" to all his forces; he stops at nothing, makes this super-picture one of outstanding splendour; of faithful accurarcy, of realistic terseness, of massive extravagance—in truth, the most splendid Film Production in the World.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) will present next Saturday, 21st February, the charming, irresistible Goddess of the Screen

Theda Bara

as the Siren of the Nile—the bewitching beautiful, adorable

"Cleopatra."

Miss Bara, in this Mighty Picture—as the reincarnation of the Terrible Queen of the Ancients—survival, in Splendour and Sensuousness anything that the real Cleopatra may have attempted

COMING—COMING

At the popular rendezvous of Bombay Society, the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

Mark the date—and mark it well

21st FEBRUARY, SATURDAY NEXT.

Expectancy

Better than disappointment Wait and watch

FOR

Patankar, Friends & Co.'s

Coming New Production

'SHAKUNTALA'

or

"The Lost Ring"

No pains have been spared to visualise all the seductive charm and embelishments that have made the work of the immortal poet **"KALIDAS"** a dream come true.

Book to-day to avoid disappointment directly with

Patankar, Friends & Co.,

257, Nagdevie Street, BOMBAY, No. 3.

AS YOU SEE

The Concluding Chapters of the Patriotic Pathe Serial

WOLVES OF KULTUR

This Week at the Popular Picture Rendezvous.

THE MAJESTIC

You draw a breath of relief being assured that you were at least free from such hellish Machination.

Four Houses Daily. 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

Next Saturday The Great Sensational Masterpiece

The Circus of Death.

PRIZES TO-DAY AT 3-30 AND 5-15 SHOWS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS!

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!
AT 9-30 p. m.
THE

Humphrey Bishop
Humphrey Bishop
Humphrey Bishop

Comedy and Operatic Company presenting Their greatest Success. The Pantomime

"Ali Baba"

(first produced in Baghdad)

The story of the Arabian Nights in a wonderful new setting

A Huge and Immediate Success.
New Artistes! Magnificent Scenery!
Beautiful Dresses! Oriental Music!
Novel Dances!

THE MOST ORIGINAL PRODUCTION EVER SEEN IN INDIA.

The talented and popular company will appear at the Royal Opera House for

One Week Only.
One Week Only.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE AND Co.

Picture Programme.

To day, Thurs., and Fri. at 6-30 p.m.

Famous American five reel drama

"As a Man Thinks."

The story of a husband who condemns his wife for actions more moral that his own which he excuses

Also a Fine Comic

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Season Commencing Monday 23rd February at 9-30 p. m.

WALTER MAXWELL

has the honour to announce the return visit of

R. B. Salisbury

and his production of

"The Quaints"

In

"Pierrotland"

Special Children's Matinee on Saturday 28th at 5 p. m.

"The Quaints" were an Enormous success at the Royal Opera House Bombay in 1915

Under the kind Patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

THE

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at

The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road
Wednesday, 18th February, 1920,
at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

(owing to the Mahashivaratri—Holiday and instead of the manapman)

Sangit **Shap-Sumbhram** [Acts 5

Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, Nanabankarshet's Temple, Tardev near Grant Road Station.

K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 519 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and gradually declined to Rs. 510½, offerings not being absorbed by buyers and business being moderate. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 512, and after touching Rs. 509 the rate advanced to Rs. 516, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 517. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 516, advanced to Rs. 522, and after fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand.

The market will be entirely closed tomorrow (Wednesday) for a public holiday, Maha Shivaratri.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	521
Fully Good Bengal	March	371
" " "	May	344
Fine Oomras	March	418
" " "	May	412

COTTON CONTRACTS [illegible]S

QUOTATIONS, 17TH FEB. 1920

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March	32
" " "	May	342
[illegible]	[illegible]	5168
[illegible]	March	412
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	417

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	412	402	397	187	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	412	472	397	397	"
M. G. Oomras No 3	483	473	453	—	"
M G. Central P. No 1	513	503	483	—	"
M G. Central No. 2	503	486	473	..	"
	..	..	..	..	"

Unchanged.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th February 1920

Cotton	16,758 Bales
Wheat	2,346 Cwts.
Linseed	196 "
Rape etc	1,684 "
Gingellyseed	7,046 "
Poppyseed	lk.
Groundnuts	1,334 "
Castorseed	200 "
Rice	1,181 "
Myrabollams	1,155 "
Cottonseed	8,372 "
Mowraseed	Nil.
Grain	3,771 "
Jewar	632 "
Maize	Nil.
Parley	Nil.
Bajree	5,123 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 17.

BULLION.

Bar gold, Rs. 24.

EXCHANGE

T T on London, 2/6 13/16.
D D on London, 2/6 7/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/8, 1/4.
D D buying London, 2/7 1/2
D D on France, 560.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 700.
T T on Japan, 106.
60 D/st Japan, 96.
D D on Hongkong, 242.
D D on Shanghai, 339 1/2.
D D on Singapore, 93.
D D on New York, 237.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent

SHARES.

The market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Bombay Cotton 460 N, Bombay Dyeing 3620, Bombay Uniteds 2500, Central India 3830, Century 1120, Crescent 515, Coorla 1900, Currimbhoy 980, Kastoorchand 2000, David 1300, Fazulbhoy 1405, Indore Malwa 542/8, New City 3300, New Great 875, Pearls 1015, Shapurji 377/8, Simplex 1162, Swan 1140, Tata Ord 215, Tata Defd 1075, Tata Hydro 1285, Tata Bank 56, Tata Oil 550, Tata New Ord 92/8 pr, Scindia 23/8 pr, New India Insurance 38 pr.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

The following circular dated London, January 22nd, has been issued by Messrs. Montagu and Co.:—

Another large increase has taken place in the Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue. The total is now £95,896,770, £2,556,525 more than that in last week's return.

Gold has been in good demand at rising prices. The available supplies have been bought for India, the Straits Settlements, South America and the Continent.

It is reported from New York that $1,500,000 and $100,000 in gold have been engaged for shipment to India and Mexico respectively.

The American Federal Reserve Board's report for 1919 states:—"During the earlier part of the year while the gold embargo was still in force, and between August and November the bank's gold reserves were increased through net imports of gold and through the acquisition of German gold and its transfer to London. These gains were practically offset, however, by the amount of gold withdrawn for foreign shipments, largely to Spain, Argentina and the Far East, with the result that gold reserves at the close of the present year, 2,078.4 millions, are 11.9 millions less than a year ago. Total cash reserves show a similar decline from 2,146.2 to 2,135.5 millions."

The Transvaal gold output for December 1919, amounted to £2,761,836 as compared with £2,879,834 for November 1919, and £2,723,836 for December 1918.

The West African gold output for November 1919, amounted to £98,322 as comyared with £91,352 for October 1919, and £108,796 for November 1918.

SILVER.

The sale of a considerable amount of [illegible] from abroad caused a sharp fall in the price on the 16th instant, but the [illegible] with New York, owing to the weakness of the exchange, has been so much against that the market has been dull. China has shown some interest, but the rising prices have hindered business with that quarter.

During the week two significant indications have been given that the doom of silver as the material for subsidiary coin in many countries is imminent. The German Reichsbank is prepared to pay in paper currency for German silver coin six and a half times its face value; and a coin, styled "Mercadier", is being introduced into the U. S. Congress to authorize the issue of notes by Federal Reserve Banks, in various denominations down to one and two dollars, the notes to be legal tender for amounts not exceeding ten dollars. The Bill also provides for reducing the quality of silver coin to 800.

It has recently been announced that the silver in Canadian coins is to be reduced to a similar quality.

We understand that the new Indian ¼ and ½ rupee pieces, to which we alluded last week, are not composed of pure nickel but of an alloy of nickel and copper, worth about half the value of the pure metal. The intrinsic worth of subsidiary coins is not material. The desiderata are that they should be difficult of forgery and lasting in wear. Strangely enough, the Indian Currency Act authorized nickel coins, whereas actually nickel alloy has been employed.

It is reported officially in Switzerland that the comparative abrasion of various coins was tested by placing equal weights of many varieties inside a drum which was revolved for 40 continuous hours.

The result was as follows:—

10 Rappen piece of Aluminium Alloy 11.27 per cent.
1 Franc piece of 835 Silver, 165 Copper 7.79 per cent.
2 Franc piece of 835 Silver, 165 Copper 6.62 per cent.
½ Franc piece of 835 Silver, 165 Copper 5.77 per cent.
5 Rappen piece of Brass (100 Rappen equal 1 Franc) 4.01 per cent.
10 Rappen piece of Brass (containing 60 per cent. Copper, 40 per cent. Zinc) 3.69 per cent.
5 Rappen piece of Copper-Nickel 3.29 per cent.
10 Rappen piece of Copper-Nickel 2.45 per cent.
1 Rappen piece of Bronze 1.23 per cent.
2 Rappen piece of Bronze 1.09 per cent.
20 Rappen piece of pure Nickel 0.59 per cent.

It seems a pity therefore that the Indian Government did not decide upon pure nickel, which has also the faculty of retaining its pristine condition to a remarkable degree.

The hardness of pure nickel gives this metal many advantages. Owing to the clear cut effect produced by a die upon this metal, it is almost impossible to manufacture spurious coins. Great expense must be incurred in setting up suitable plant; and intense heat is required to melt and cast the blanks. We are informed that the methods of dealing with it are so perfected that ordinary steel dies can now be used.

The 1914 report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint referred to the resistance of pure nickel to chemical attack, and the discovery recently has been made that pure nickel coins harbour far fewer bacteria than those composed of other metals.

Like cobalt and iron, nickel is subject to magnetic attraction, but an admixture of only 5 per cent. of other metals deprives it of this quality. Thus the detection of nickel-alloy coins is rendered easy.

The Swiss Government was compelled to relinquish coining nickel during the War and resorted to brass scrap, out of which excellent golden coloured pieces were minted. Iron, zinc and aluminium have been utilized for coinage on the Continent of late, and it has even been stated that discs cut out of tin jam-pots have circulated as money in regimental districts in the East where troops have been stationed.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation 18,291 December 31, 18,621 January 7, 18,691 January 15.
Silver coin and bullion in India 43,367 December 31, 4,257 January 7, 4,163 January 15.
Silver coin and bullion out of India.
Gold coin and bullion in India 2,961 December 31, 3,421 January 7, 3,500 January 15.
Gold coin and bullion out of India 1,010 December 31, 943 January 7, 1,028 January 15.
Securities (Indian Government) 1,703 December 31, 1,750 January 7, 1,750 January 15.
Securities (British Government) 8,250 December 31, 8,250 January 7, 8,250 January 15.

The coinage for the week ending 15th instant amounted to 44 lacs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 17th instant consisted of about 21,800,000 ounces in sycee, and 10,500,000 dollars, also 130 lacs of bars and U. S. dollars, as compared with about 20,150,000 ounces in sycee, 9,900,000 dollars, and 3,330 bars on the 10th instant. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 8s. 1d. the tael.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
January 16, 77d. cash, 75.1/2d. 2 mos.
January 17, 77.1/4d. cash, 76.1/2d. 2 mos.
January 19, 79d. cash, 77.5/8d. 2 mos.
January 20, 79.1/8d. cash, 77.7/8d. 2 mos.
January 21, 79.5/8d. cash, 78.5/8d. 2 mos.
January 22, 79.5/8d. cash, 78.3/4d. 2 mos.
Average, 78.604d. cash, 77.479d. 2 mos.
Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. fine 114/6.

The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 5/8d. and 3¼d. above those fixed a week ago.

COMPANY LAW.

LETHARGIC INDIAN SHAREHOLDER.

A public lecture was delivered on Saturday last by Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, of the Davar's College of Commerce in the Sydenham College Hall, when His Honour, Mr. K. Jhaveri, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, presided.

The lecturer said that the object of his lecture was:

To investigate what amendments in the present Company Law seem necessary and expedient in order to:—

(a) Give a genuinely effective voice to share-holders in the control and management of Companies. (b) Make certain irregularities that have come to light impossible.

In theory the idea was that a joint stock company was a sort of Parliament where shareholders exercised control through voting at meetings and that a Board of Directors was a sort of Executive Cabinet elected by a general body and relying on their continued existence and the good opinion of the general body. In actual practice, however, the Board of Directors was nothing more than, as Mr. Hartley Withers has put it, "a self-elected oligarchy." In case a company was under the control of managing agents, the Board was more or less the nominee of the said agents and promoters. In theory it was possible for shareholders to remove this board if they were not satisfied with its work but in practice the voting power was so cleverly manipulated that the three-quarters majority generally required for any important decision was impossible to be obtained. The lecturer said that to this the indifference and apathetic attitude of shareholders was due. As he had no effective voice or control he naturally kept away from meetings. If the company law was so amended as to make it compulsory for Directors to submit the Articles to the first meeting of the shareholders for amendments and alterations and that if the law made it compulsory for every shareholder to have one vote for each share he holds, this drawback, as well as many others can be remedied to a large extent. The [illegible] the Articles may, the lecturer submitted, be permitted by law to be made by an ordinary resolution at this first meeting instead of by a special resolution as at present provided.

Continuing, the lecturer referred to the definition of an Underwriting agreement, which, as per English decisions was "An agreement entered into before the shares are brought before the public, that in the event of the public not taking up the whole of them, or the number mentioned in the agreement, the under-writer will for an agreed commission, take an allotment of such part of the shares as the public has not applied for," and that a large number of agreements that were at present entered into and styled "under-writing Agreements" did not fall under that definition. The Company Act Sec. 105 allowed commission to be paid to those subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, etc., which made it possible for the gentleman purchasing shares, as distinguished from under-writing them, to receive commission. This seems in-consistent with the other rule of Company Act which prohibited issuing shares at a discount. In English decisions it has been held that if it appears to the Court that the under-writing was made only a cloak to issuing shares at a discount, the Court will interfere to set aside the transactions. In view of this decision it will be interesting to test the point whether the issue of shares at par in bulk to a selected number of purchasers calling themselves under-writers, which commanded premium in the market and at the same time allowing a commission was legitimate. In another English case it was held that if the shares were quoted at premium and allowed at par, the Court will not interfere provided the allotments were made impartially as every shareholder benefited by it. This would, of course, not apply to alloting them to friends. If, the lecturer submitted, the Company Law Section 105 was so amended as to permit of a commission only on an Under-writing, pure and simple, this complaint would disappear.

The Chairman, in summing up, agreed on all points raised and emphasised that the point with regard to under-writing agreement ought to be forcibly brought to the notice of the public and, if possible, tested in a Court of Law. He regretted that the Indian Shareholder was not as energetic as the shareholder in England has proved to be, otherwise the company law would be more frequently amended here than it has been in the past.

RANGOON NEWS.

ACCIDENT TO A DRAMATIC COMPANY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

RANGOON, Feb. 17.

The Lieutenant-Governor at the annual inspection of the Rangoon Town Police, after the presentation of certificates and awards announced a bonus of three days pay in view of the good work done by the force during peace celebrations.

The Russian Opera Company, who arrived on Sunday afternoon from the Straits in the steamer "Madras," intended to open a three-night season here. When the principal of the company had boarded a launch to come ashore, the launch drifted under the vessel's water-pipes and the members of the company were drenched with hot water. The launch then drifted between two cargo boats, but the occupants were eventually brought back to the steamer, and eventually got into dry clothes. None of the drenched artistes was seriously injured.

The local Government notify all the requests of the Chief Commissioner, Andamans, that trading at the Nicobar islands will, in future, be permitted only in private ships and that the station steamer at Port Blair can no longer carry passengers or goods to or from the Nicobars.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colours

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS. Conc. BFF, BFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G [illegible] 2G, 5G
Thionone Indiz
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, B

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder;
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. B[illegible] F.

Diadem Chreme Blu Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Gr[illegible] B
Dia[illegible]m Chrome Re BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste. G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prin Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R[illegible] Conc., 4R 4 S. Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5B

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, B, 2B, 2G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I. II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown V
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) [illegible] cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

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Brands to suit Individual tastes.

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Albion (Gold Tipped)	5	12
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Laura (Silver Tipped) New Brand	7	8
Fellahs	4	8
Cleopatra	5	0
Ghazis	5	0
Kitchener	5	12
Best Egyptian	6	0
Non Plus Utra	6	12
Fleur D'Orient	7	4
Admiral	8	0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8	0
" (" " " of 25's	8	0
Crown Prince	8	8
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	9	8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10	0
Nectars (Gold Tipped)	10	8
Myrto (" ") in enamelled boxes of 25, New Brand	10	8
Khedivials (Extra large size)	12	0
Yenidje Tobacco	3	8

Per ½ lb. tin.

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(*Established in* 1900.)

Undertakes all sorts of chemical analyses and consultation.

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For Main Driving and all Classes of Machinery.

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Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Feb. 17

S S Bessa, Frensen, Odda Kramia, December 28.
S S Seekonk, Ridgeway, New York, January 2.
S S Benfield, Maples, Moulmein, February 8.
S S Kura, Lee, Abadan, February 8.
S S Khiva, Potter, London, January 24.
S S Yeddo, Cranberg, Gothenburg, January 6.
S S Urlana, Weatherby, Calcutta, February 1.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi, February 16

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17.

S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.
S S Nanking Maru, Mori, Kobe, etc.
S S Nichiyo Maru, Ayama, Kobe, etc.
S S Pecking Maru, Fujito, Kobe, etc.
S S Barjora, Hobday, Persian Gulf.
S S Chakdina, Oliver, Persian Gulf.
S S City of Exeter, Rae, Karachi.
S S Princess, Lee, Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Moora, Mann, Hull.
S S Bahrein, Constantine, Persian Gulf.
S S Nizam, Park, Java via Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Yuki Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Nyanza for London
Steamer Khiva for China.
Steamer Santhia for China.

S S Bessa:—The steamer Bessa, 3,606 tons, Captain D Frensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Odda Krimia, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 28th December.

S S Seekonk:—The steamer Seekonk, 3,513 tons, Captain S F P Ridgeway, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 2nd ultimo.

S S Benfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Benfield, 3,159 tons, Captain S H Maples, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on the 8th instant.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 16th instant.

S S Kura:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Kura, 1,521 tons, Captain F E Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil, which port she had left on the 8th instant.

S S Yeddo:—The steamer Yeddo, 2,481 tons, Captain A G Cranburg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 6th ultimo.

S S Urlana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,384 tons, Captain T C Weatherby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice which port she had left on the 1st instant.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Moora:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Moora, 3,163 tons, Captain C E Mann sailed to-day from the Bombay harbour for Hull with a general and same b'ain cargo and passengers.

S S Bahrein:—The T M Co's steamer Bahrein, 1,492 tons, Captain A Constantine, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nizam:—The T M Co's steamer Nizam, 3,333 tons, Captain G Park, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Java via Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Khiva:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Khiva, 5,703 tons, Captain H W Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 24th idem.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Tuesday 17th February, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

G Qashlyan, M Kalyan.	N F	N Mackintosh S F	& Co —M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi ..	Mangalore	22-2-20	..K V & Co
Juba ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati ..	N F	1-2-20	..K N & Co
Ponani ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati			..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

12/13 Clan Mackenzie	M Coast	N F	..J F & Co
Bahrein ..	P Gulf		..T M & Co

4. F. Bendior, geroa. N. F. M. Italiana.
5. Yuki mara Kobe N. F. O. S. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

6 Lanka Saraswati	N F		—R E Cotton
7 Orissa N. F. N. F. M. & Co			
7 Canara	N F	N F	..M M & Co
9 Hunta Castle	N F	N F	..D R I M
10 Orua ..	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
11 Kandy ..	N F	N F	..D R I M
12 Laimani Homi	N F	N F	—R E Collin & Co
12 Parvati	N F	N F	—R E Collin & Co
2/3 Circassia	Liverpool	9 2-20	..W & A G & Co
18 Violet ..	N F	N F	—R E Collin & Co
18 Purnea ..	Busra	10-2-20	..M M & Co
Offside			
18 Montrose	N F	N F	..W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Orara —	N F	N F	—B Dawood Kaj

Kura Abador N. F. S. W. & Co.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Koxett ..	N F	N F	—T M & Co	
H M S Dufferin		6275	14/2	D R G M

EXPORTS.

Feb. 17.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—120 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 61 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 70 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co; 423 bales cotton fly, Alibhai Khushal; 83 bales cow hides, Cassam Rahimtoola and Sons; 15 bales cow hides, 6 bales goat and sheep skins, A A Peerbhoy; 410 cwts cashewnuts, 650 cwts cotton seed, P Narayan; 28 bales wool, J A Begbie and Co; 75 bales wool, J Murray and Co; 97 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 60 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co; 90 bales wool, V Oomersey; 30 bales wool, C Chaganmull; 125 bales wool, Bombay Company; 70 bales sawri cotton, Dhanji Haridas and Co.

S S Olympia for Barcelona via Marseilles:—45 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co; 25 bales cotton waste, Khmiji Visram and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—4 pots essence de ginger grass, 2 pots essence de palma rosa, Volkart Bros; 21 bales silk waste, Feyaz and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 501 cwts mustard seed, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Nyanza for London:—5 bales goat skin, 287 bales cow hides, V Esmail and Co; 101 bales cow hides, SalyMohamed Dharamsee; 26 bales cow hides, Ahamed Abdulla and Co.

S S Montrose for New York:—400 cwts gum shirazi, 60 cwts cardamoms; 375 cwts gum olibanum, 555 cwts gum tragakanth, 18 cwts nuxvomica, 153 cwts colombo roots, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Fratelli Bandiera for Genoa:—101 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co; 7,991 cwts gingelly seed, 3,995 cwts linseed, K M Nathoo; 10,000 cwts gingelly seed, Sanday and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Fratelli Bandiera for Switzerland via Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Fratelli Bandiera for Naples:—500 bales cotton, Killachand and Co.

S S Bushu Maru for Kobe:—873 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 16 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nagano Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Yuki Maru for Kobe:—100 blaes cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Joosub Peermohamed and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Bejnath; 100 bales H Surajmal and Co; 100 bales cotton, M Kalyanmull; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 200 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ambalal Chotalal and Co; 900 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co.

S S Santhia for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co; 300 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Kalyanmull; 100 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 50 bales cotton, H Joosabbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co; 700 bales cotton, Tata Trading Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, C Pitamber and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Surajmal and Co.

S S Yuki Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S S Bushu Maru for Moji:—1,150 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Yuki Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, K Yoshikawa; 500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Bushu Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, K Yoshikawa; 600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Santhia for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, H Joosubbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Esmail; 900 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Santhia for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 131 bales cotton grey yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

S S Khiva for Shanghai:—1,500 bales cotton grey twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 17.

S S Karmala from London, Agents M M and Co:—100 packages 687 bales newspaper, 5,646 loose 1,021 bundles steels bars, 200 bundles copper square, 3 cases gelatine, 1,600 kegs W lead, 39 cases provision, 55 cases soap, 30 cases syrup, 10 jars wilton fluid, 139 cases chocolate, 5 cases glycerine, 100 bundles copper sheets, 4 cases jelly powder, 11 cases custard powder, 24 cases confectionery, malt oil, etc, 51 cases toilet soap, 6 cases 2 packages varnish, 2 packages bacon and cheese, 30 kegs 200 barrels grapes, 70 packages 20 crates Godd's bottles, 2 cases gum, 5 cases toilet soap and requisites, 11 cases embrocation, 6 cases 1 bale hosiery, 30 bundles Y M square, 200 cases fruit salt, 2 cases dog mixture, 12 cases I R solution, 60 cases medicines, 40 kegs oxalic acid, 52 cases 19 packages drapery, 16 cases invalid food, 5 cases vibrona, 41 cases confestionery, 15 cases sauce, 2 cases wool and cotton goods, 10 cases sausage, 2 cases 1 cask glass globes, 14 cases toilet preparations, 8 cases cigars, 578 cases cheese, 10 packages Benger's food, 5 cases empty cylinders, 2 cases graphite, 4 cases woollens and hosiery, etc, 36 cases med goods. 25 casks plumbago crucibles, 34 cases bacon, 4 cases ham, 46 packages nervigor, 65 packages dysol, 2 packages 17 cases stationery, 3 cases fibre sheets, 14 cases sanatogen, 22 cases artificial silk yarn, 2 packages plaster of paris, 13 cases quinine sulphur, 4 cases potass citras, 20 cases boots, 21 cases drapery and shoes, etc, 4 cases cream of taslar, 5 cases cotton and woollens, 5 cases sausage, 11 cases 2 casks boot polish, 19 bags 1,398 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases med tinctures, 2 cases hair dye, 86 cases cigarettes, 7 cases perfumed spirit, 39 cases Epsom salt, 11 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 3 cases screws, 100 cases glaxo, 17 cases chemical, 56 cases champaigne, 56 cases port wine, 1 case 40 D/s disinfectant fluid, 11 cases A/ware and opium preparations, 52 cases salt, 25 casks 88 cases blacking, 713 cases biscuits, 1 cask 18 cases vinegar, 2 cases biscarb soda, 95 D/s paint, linseed oil, etc, 1 bag 7 cases drugs, 10 cases starch, 12 cases boots and shoes, 2 cases metalware and earthenware, 10 casks 11 cases 1 barrel earthenware, 5 cases 2 bales C P goods, 2 cases cornbour, 2 cases cotton goods, 5 cases harlene, 1,184 cases brandy, 6 cases perfumery, 23 cases dried plums, 14 cases fruit, 72 cases plums in bottles, 2 cases 1 package toys, 3 cases hair wash, 11 cases hair oil, 16 cases plums in tin, 11 cases provision, 3 hogsheads 468 cases wine, 400 bags farina, 15 cases barley, 69 cases spirit, 10 cases Scrubb's ammonia, 400 D/s 25 cases 90 kegs paint, 25 cases tooth paste, 3 cases bovril, 42 bars iron, 242 bags rivets, 3 cases glass mantles, 10 cases coffee, 6 cases sauce and meat essence, 3 casks 2 cases bottles, 2 cases cottons, etc, 40 cases gripe water, 1 case 3 boxes bolts, 2 cases plate powder, 4 cases condy's fluid, 7 cases shoes, 12 cases polish, 5 cases 2 casks essence, 11 cases oilmanstores, salt, etc, 1,000 bundles galvanised C sheets, 100 bundles copper square, 27 cases cochineal, 2 cases marmalade, 10 cases essential oil, 3 cases empty glass bottles, 71 cases oil varnish, 26 cases colour, 12 cases infant's food, 2 cases zinc sheets, 5 cases lamu, 20 bags glue, 1,300 casks cement, 2 cases padlock, 2 cases clock, 7 hogsheads sherry, 30 barrels 1 case lubricating oil, 52 cases medicine, spirits, etc, 60 D/s ships composition, 3 cases acid citric, 70 bundles Y M sheets, 2 cases roller's composition, 27 bales cotton yarn, 2 cases face powder, 70 bottles yuick silver, 26 cases perfumery, soap, brilliantine, etc, 10 cases metal, 61 casks 2 cases ivory, 2 cases porcelain, 2 cases perfumed spirit and perfumery, 12 packages sausage, tinned meats, potted meats, etc, 10 rolls sheet lead, 15 cases gin, 3 crates 20 D/s ammonia, 10 cases Cod liver oil, 61 cases indigo, 2 cases brassware, 700 cases beer, 53 cases perfumery, stationery, C O goods, etc, 5 cases eyelet, 18 cases cottons, 5 kegs tartaric acid, 5 cases 2 casks glassdare, 16 casks sugar of lead, 30 bales maxican fibre, 16 cases olive oil, 3 cases pills, hair wash, etc, 8 casks nitrate stronlia, 12 cases food, 2 cases egg powder, 15 cases coffee essence, 3 cases woollens, 3 cases perfumery and soap, 65 cases preserves, 6 bales 142 cases paper, 15 cases chocolate and cocoa powder, 1 bale 81 cases drapery, woollens, cottons, shoes, etc, 2 cases 229 packages med paper, cheese, boots, glassware, etc, 100 pigs lead, 16 cases oil, 10 cases nails, 2 cases shirting, 4 cases lactogal, 19 cases oil varnish, paint, 2 cases pencil, 2 bales cardboard, 26 cases flay essences, 20 bales fibre 4 cases tins of preserved fish, 4 cases potted meats, 19 casks crucible, etc, 5 cases sardines, 3 cases lock.

S S Nizam from Rangoon, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—50 cases cutch, 104,652 bags rice.

S. S NEURALIA.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding from Bombay to Marseilles and London, by the s.s. Neuralia, which sailed on Monday.

Angelo, Mother; Bailey, Mr. and Mrs.; Baker, Mr. C. M.; Barraclough, Mr. F.; Blancke, Mr. E.; Bonar, Mr.; Bonnerjee, Mrs. Shelly; Bruce, Mr. D; Burnester, Major Z. C.; Catlow, Mr. and Mrs.; Chase, Mr. C. E., Mr. Infant and Child; Cooper, Major K E.; Craven, Mr.; Dehdashty, Mr. H. M. A. A.; Dracott, Mr. F., Mrs. 2 Masters and Child; Drman, Major G. I.; Dykes, Mr.; Elliott, Mr. W. T. T.; Feice, Mr. D. H.; Follett, Mr. M., Mrs. and Child; Ford, Mr. J. and Mrs.; Fordyce, Mr.; Gee, Mrs. A. S.; Gibson, Miss K.; Goode, Mr.; Gordon, C. T.; Greene, Miss; Gregson, Mr. T.; Hall, Mr. R. C., and Mrs.; Halliday, Mr. and Mrs.; Hemingway, Mr. F., Mrs. Child and Maid; Hilliard, Mr. and Mrs.; Hickley, Col. A. C., Mrs. and Child; Hutchison, Mrs. and 2 Children; Jones, Mr. I.; Jones, Col. J. Lloyd; Kerr, Mr.; Keith, Mr. Sim., Mrs. and Infant; Keily, Mr. H. G.; Knight, Mrs. H. and 2 Children; Lang, Mrs.; LeGrand, Capt. J. V. and Mrs.; Legat, Mr.; Martin, Mr. G. S.; Maxwell, Lady and Miss; McDonald, Miss E. D.; McLeod, Mr. G. S.; Miller, Mrs. J. R.; Mirza, Ali Asghar Master; Mitchell, Mr. D. G. and Mrs.; Mitchell, Mr. F. J.; Morgan, Mr. and Mrs.; Muddiman, Mr. R. J.; Murdock, Mr. R. A. and Mrs.; O'Brien, Mrs. H.; O'Carroll, Rev. Father; O'Farrell, Mr., Mrs. and Child; Pearce, Miss; Peachey, Mrs.; Poole, Miss; Ramsbotham, Mrs. and Child; Ramsey, Mr.; Ribblesdale, Lord; Ritchie, Sir James and Lady; Rosair, Miss B.; Rush, Mrs. A. E.; Ryberg, Mrs. J.; Sell, Rev., Mrs. and 2 children; Shippard, Cadet; Sidgwick, Mr. C. K. D.; Siasson, Master A.; Skipwith, Mrs.; Smith, Mr. V.; Smith, Rev. Canon, G. H. and Mrs.; Stanislaus, Sister; Stephen, Miss D. J.; Stileman, Mr. C. G., Mrs. Child, Infant and Nurse; Stovold, Major; Stowell, Mr. A.; Sproule, Col. H. H.; Theodosopulo, Mr.; Tomkins Col. E.; Totterborn, Mr. A.; Toussaint, Miss G.; Trench, Mr. J. S.; Tunstall, Mrs.; Turner, Mr. Theo; Turner, Mr. and Mrs.; Walker, Sir James and Lady; Walker, Mr. S. Warren, Lady, Miss, Son and Nurse; Weatherall, Miss; White, Mr.; Wilkinson, Mr. H. T.; Wilson, Mr. R. B. and Mrs.; Arnold Mr. T. G.; Allen Mr. H.; Black Maj.-Genl. W. C.; Bennett Mrs.; Butts, Mr. W. J.; Beatson, Mrs. John and Infant; Brown, Mr. A. B.; Cruden, Mr.; Cole, Mrs.; Clemo, Mr. W. T.; Cameron, Mr. Alastair; Crofton, Mr. C. A. Mrs. Infant and Child; Costello Mr. J. F. Mrs. Miss and Children; Carmichael, Mr. G.; Douglas, Rev. M. S.; Dayer Miss; Francis, Mr. P.; Gobleworth Miss; Garbutt, Mr. D. G.; Harford, Mr. E.; Hargreaves, Mr. H.; Kemble, Lt.-Col., F. A.; Lightowler Mr. J. H.; Lane Lt.-Col., J. T. H.; Martyn Miss H.; May Miss, E. A.; Mann, Mrs. D. S.; Paxton, Mr. R. E.; Downes, Mrs. R. E.; Pereira, Mr. F. E.; Preece, Mr. C. B.; Rosenthal, Mr. F. M. B.; Redmond, Mr. F. A.; Sassen Master; Smith Capt. A. C. G.; Sare-Soar, Mr. W. M. R.; Wickers, Miss C. E.; Bandman, Mr. Maurice; Dobson, Miss; Deacon, Mr. and Mrs.; Nicall Mr.; Delaval, Mr. and Mrs.; Bultler, Revd. E. T. and Mrs. Butler, Miss and Master; Applegate, Mr.; Tokin, Mr.; Denbar Miss; Nicklas Major; Toplis, Mr.; Jenn Mr., Mrs., and 2 Girls; Clark Miss; Fyfe, Miss.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

TERMS OF ENQUIRY.

A Press Communiqué states:—

A telegram has been received from the Governor-General of South Africa reporting that the Commission appointed to enquire into the disabilities of Indians in South Africa, will consist of the following members:—

Sir Johannes Lange, Chairman; Colonel James Scott Wylie Yirtled, M.V.O.; William Duncan Baxter, Esq., Member of Legislative Assembly; and Henry John Hofmeyer, Esq.

The terms of reference are to enquire and report on the provisions of the law affecting—(a) the acquisition of land and rights affecting land in the Union by Asiatics and persons of Asiatic descent for trading or other purposes; (b) the trading or carrying on of business by such persons generally or in specified localities; (c) to consider whether it is in the public interest to alter the law in any respect; and (d) to make recommendations with regard to any difficulties and grievances which may have arisen in connection with matters (a) and (b).

It is understood that the Commission is prepared to commence its sittings at Cape Town about the middle of March.

SKYSCRAPERS FOR LONDON

200 FEET BUILDINGS WITH 16 STOREYS SUGGESTED.

Owners of costly and commanding sites in Inner London, at locations where there is plenty of breadth and air space, write "Surveyor" in the "Daily News" are beginning to exhibit a tendency to criticise the by-law of the London County Council which provides that no building shall attain a greater height than 80 feet from the ground level—a by-law that only dates back twenty years or so.

There is not the slightest doubt that the question of the stability of loftier structures does not arise, the provision being mainly a safe guard against fire, seeing that unless adequate water-towers were provided on the tops of taller buildings it would be difficult for the fire brigade, with existing appliances, to deal with outbreaks in the upper storeys.

A London architect, who calms public fears by professing opposition to American "skyscrapers," but who has all the same a strong regard for their "magnificent architectural results," suggests the extension of the limit to 200 feet, which latter allowance, by the way, would give us a 16-storey structure, as compared with the Transatlantic altitude of 40. There could be little objection to 16 storeys on, say, the Victoria Embankment; but some of our English architects and builders have so far shown themselves but clumsy climbers after the ideal, as witness the shocking spectacle presented by the formless Queen Anne's mansions at St. James's, the only real instance of Babylonish architecture to be found in the metropolis.

— Don't Be Puzzled —

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 12 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CH. SEAL,

5/3, Luxmi Datta Lane, Baghazar, P. O. CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 16.

Depression lies in the Bay off north Madras and Orissa coasts. It has caused nearly general rain in south-east Bengal, and local rai in Orissa with a few falls in Burma, Assam and on North Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Akyab, Shillong, Barisal, Jessore quarter of an inch, Cox's Bazar Narayanganj, False Point a half, and Balasore three quarters. Depression is now less marked. The conditions are feeble, unsettled in the extreme north of India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Orissa and extension in Upper Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 17th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bissar. Day temperature is locally above normal; night temperature is in excess at Multan, but is in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner, but is in excess at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Day temperature is in defect at Surat and Veraval, but is in excess in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the northern and eastern districts. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur; night temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is locally below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is overcast at Hyderabad and is clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad. Night temperature is above normal at the latter station.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. A feeble western disturbance is affecting Baluchistan.

Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th February 1920.

The depression lies in the Bay off the north Madras and Orissa coasts and is now less marked. It has caused nearly general rain in south-east Bengal, and local rain in Orissa with a few falls in Burma, Assam and on the north Madras coast, the chief amounts being Akyab, Shillong, Barisal, Jessore quarter of an inch; Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj, False Point a half and Balasore three-quarters. Conditions are feebly unsettled in the extreme north of India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 16th Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass. —	29.031 inches
Temperature of Air —	74.4 Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer —	68.8 "
Dew Point —	65.8 "
Relative humidity of Air —	0.749 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10) —	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air —	81.1 "
do. do. —	69.0 "
Direction of Wind from midnight —	ENE,E WNW,NNW,
Fall of Rain —	1138 Miles.
Total fall during month —	— Inches.
Do. do. year —	— "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of th —	— "

ROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 14th February, 1920 was 29.166 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively at or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers temperature correction is needed. For comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it com-

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DEAR SIR,

Messrs. Patankar Friends & Co., present compliments and announce the issue of their latest prod. "SHAKUNTALA" which for unavoidable reasons has been delayed so long.

It has become the fashion now-a-days to advertise tinsel wares as genuine under high-sounding words and phrases either directly or through the instrumentality of some Agents so that in order to safeguard the interests of customers it becomes necessary to warn them of the danger of being entrapped before it is too late.

In connection with the film of "SHAKUNTALA" based and aranged after the inimitable Drama of the immortal poet. The following facts shold be carefully noted by the customers:

(1) "SHAKUNTALA" is an oriental work in design, conception and finish and a green-eyed pussy foot of the accident variety with two-score and ten cannot fail to mar the sunny atmosphere of the East.

(2) What is true with respect to females is not less to so in case of males also.

(3) Shakuntala was a Nature's child and as such was brought up in suitable surrounding, viz., tall spreading trees, twining ever green creepers and waters flowing through their basins with subdued and cool breezes ruffled only by the frolicsome, frisky and naive deer so allied in their characteristics to the *deer-eyed damsels* of Kanva's Ashrama.

(4) This does not mean however that Shakuntala and her friends were the inmates of a Zoological Garden, living in company with reptiles, crocodiles, apes, bears and the like.

(5) Dushyanta might have been a good patron of musicians and dancers but that does not mean that he was fond of bushy-browed double-chinned, gourmandine, Jewish models sweating and foaming for a single skip.

(6) Complete Oriental atmosphere is the one necessary condition to arouse all the supersensuous imagination of the spectators and help them enjoy the pristine simplicity and sublime grandeur of Indian life in its most glorious period of History.

It is to be hoped that a careful survey of the points brought to your notice will enable you to distinguish between the genuine and spurious.

To avoid disappointment and loss book your orders to-day directly with:—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Demobilized Soldiers and Sailors, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

Ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new home (proposed to be built by the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India) at the hands of H. E. Lady Lloyd, King's Circle, Matunga 5-30 p.m.

Willingdon Sports Club Polo Tournament, 5 p.m.

"Bal Masque" in aid of the Infants' Welfare Fund Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Reception at the Bunder to Lala Lajpatrai on arrival of the mail steamer.

Public meeting to welcome Lala Lajpatrai, Shantaram's Chawl, 9 p.m., Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

Annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, at the Council's Office, 5-15 p.m. when Lady Lloyd will attend.

Standing Committee Meeting, 5-40 p.m.

Grant Medical College Sports on the Oval at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

At Home to Lala Lajpatrai by Mrs. Besant, China Bang, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality in Bombay on Monday was 115 as against 169 on the corresponding day last year and against 113 in 1918.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Red Sea cables are now all in good working order.

YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD.

The third annual social gathering of the Young Khoja Brotherhood will be held at Noor Baug at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, when Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana will be held on the Oval on Friday, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Mrs. Street will preside.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye will deliver a lecture at the Institute on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 6-30 p.m., on "The Life and Works of Newton." Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the B. P. W. C. will be held next Friday, at the Council's office, Mayo Road, at 5-15 p.m. instead of to-day. H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd will preside.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

To-day being the Mahashivratra Day, Mr. D. Y. Vaidya will perform "Hari Kirtan" at 8-30 p.m. (S.T) in the Prarthana Mandir (Girgaon))

HINDU POOR FUND SOCIETY.

The Society intends giving School or College fees and books to poor and deserving students on the following conditions:—Intending applicants have to apply duly after filling up the forms supplied by the Society only, the same being signed by the School or College Principal. All applications should be sent to the Secretary.

WELCOME TO LALA LAJPAT RAI.

A public meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule Leagues, to-morrow, at 9-30 p.m., at Shantaram's Chawl, when Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside. The speakers are:—Mr. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, Dr. Kitchlew, Lala Goverdhandas and others.

AT HOME TO LALA LAJPATRAI.

Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the National Home Rule League, will be At Home to Lala Lajpatrai at China Baug on Saturday next at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

GARDEN PARTY TO MR. BHURGRI

Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Khilafat Conference, gave a "Garden Party" at the China Bag, Girgaum, Bombay, yesterday, in honour of the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, President, and the delegates of the Conference. A large number of delegates and other guests were present on the occasion, including Maulana Abdul Bari, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Amhed Haji Siddick Khatri, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Moutvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Syed Gulam Mahomed Rifai, and others. The guests passed some time in conversation and dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

BOMBAY S.P.C.A.

The report for the month of January 1920, of the Bombay Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals gives the figure of the agents employed by the Society at 26, 23 of whom assigned outdoor work, succeeded in prosecuting 561 individuals during the month of January. In 469 cases the accused were subjected to pay fine, while in addition to that, 69 accused had their animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Petit Hospital for animals by the order of the Court. In 21 cases the accused were merely warned. For perpetrating gross cruelty on the animals, 29 drivers of horses and bullocks were punished with fine ranging from 5 to 30 rupees. The Society's Veternary Inspectors treated 740 animals as out patients without any charge.

BOMBAY DIST. MUNICIPAL ACT.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," published on Tuesday says:—

"With reference to the foot-note to the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. VI of 1919 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901), published in the Government Bombay Gazette." Part V. dated 13th February 1920, it is hereby notified that the Honourable Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., has intimated his approval of the report as published."

TO-DAY'S RACES,

SELECTION BY "NEMO."

In the Willingdon Plate BARONVALE on his late run in the Great Western Handicap has the best chance, SENPARISON and GIACOMI should both place.

For the Colaba Cup HUNYADI, who is in great form at present will be there, with ROYAL CHARTER, and SIMON'S CHOICE

In the Worli Plate LIBERTY, VALLANCE and BELLE SYME should be the order.

In the Randwick Plate YUAN has come down in the weights and will take a lot of stopping, MAMETZ and DECORUM, are good for place investors.

For the Cumballa Plate BHOOKRI is in great form and the distance will suit him NATAL and BAYONET have fair place chances.

In the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate MECHANIC first with RED CROSS and BEAD MAKER following home.

Consistent WAZIR should win th Damascus Plate, SALSETTE second, GOLKING third.

FOURTH BIG MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile. Handicap. A Cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Simon's Choice 9/12, Red Quill 9/4, Anthracite 9, Cyanite 9, Byculla 8/12, Gladiator 8/12, Mazboot 8/8, Dori 8/7, Royal Charter 8/5, Royal Ambition 8/4 Treddle 8/3, Hunyadi 8-0, Firpo 7/9, Owen Roe 7/5, Johnnie H 7/3, Rueful 6/12.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance miles. Handicap. Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800;; third, Rs. 400.

Yuan 9/7, Flotelle 9/6, Decorum 8/13, Mametz 8/13, Greig 8/11, Fugle Lady 8/7, Symptoms 7/8, Saunterer 7/0, Belle Chance 6/12, Partial Eclipse 6/12, Dorian 6/12, Gantry 6/12.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards. Handicap.—Winner. Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750.

Red Cross 9/8, Krushan 9/7, Warminster 8/11, Mentor 8/4, Nizamul-Mulk 8/0, Four Aces 7/12, Zuheir 7/10, Silver Streak 7/5, Mechanic 7/4, Peacemaker 7/4, Fury 7/2, Beadmaker 7/2, Paladin 6/12, Hadoor 6/11, Investor 6/7, Balloon 6/7.

THE WORLI PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight) Handicap. Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750.

Forfeit Lass 9/12, Vallance 9/3, Liberty 9/0, Belle Syme 8/6, Symrex 8/4 Dori 8/3, Crushed Glass 7/11; Bucko 7/6, Brioche 7/1.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Distance 1½ Mile. Handicap. Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Rose Hill 9/4; Dowlat 9/1; Gazal 8/12, Hakum 8/12, Amir Aswad 8/9, Gold King 8/5, Wazir 8/2, Victor 8/2, Nawabzada 8/0, Black Ivory 7/12, Black Hussar 7-11; Salsette 7/9, Nassa 7/8, Angler 7/5, All joy 7/3, Dandelion 7/3 Good Luck 7/3, Ajmer 7/0.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance Miles. Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; secon Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

Roubaix 9/13, Oros 9/5, Pastime 8/3, Cherry & Black 8/2, Ardvreck 8/1, Baronvale 8 Senparison 7/13, Calder Vale 7/10, Giacomi 7/9, Thunder 7/5, Penny Pie 7/2, Gunning 7/2.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs. (R. C.) Winner, Rs. 2,000; seco Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Bhookhri 9/5, Powder Puff 8/9, Aladdin 8/8, Natal 8/3; Najdi 8/3, Taj 8/1; Bayonet 7/11; Summerton 7/10; Rare Find 7/5.

ALL BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following matches have been fixed fo Wednesday, 18th Thursday, 19th and Friday, 20th instant. Results of drawings and dates fixed for subsequent rounds will be found posted on notice boards in different Clubs in Bandra, and competitors should refer to them:—

WEDNESDAY, 18th.

Pali Hill Gymkhana Court No. 3 at 7-1 a.m. Anthony Fernandes vs H. E. Sealy.

Pali Hill Gymkhana Court No. 4 7-15 a.m J. Moore vs. T. D'Monte.

Trio Club at 7-15 a.m. Louis Fernande vs C. Gonsalves.

Trio Club at 4-30 p.m. A. D'Monte vs. R Oliver.

THURSDAY, 19th.

Pali Hill Gymkhana Court No. 3 at 7-1 a.m. C. J. Phillips vs. G. J. Rodriques.

Pali Hill Gymkhana Court No. 4 at 7 a.m. Joseph T. Fereira vs A C Pereira.

FRIDAY, 20th.

Pali Hill Gymkhana Court No. 3 at 7-a.m. B. Athogias vs. Winner of L. Fernandes and C. Gonsalves.

Pali Hill Gymkhana Court No. 4 at 7-15 a.m. L. Granganza vs. J. J. Fletcher.

Trio Club at 7-15 a.m. G. F. Fernandes vs D. D. Markar.

COLOUR MARKET.

Feb. 17.

The market for Colours ruled quiet; the prices for the most part being steady, and limited business passing. Alizarine has gone down from Rs. 4,900 to Rs. 3,200 per drum. Small transactions are reported. The Reds have changed hands. Congo-Red is steady Magenta Crystals not in stock and quoted very firm. Highly concentrated Reds are in good demand but their stocks are limited in the market. The tone in the Sulphur colours has not improved and their rates are on decline.

The quotations are:—

Congo-Red Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8.
Direct Green (H.C.) Rs. 12 per lb.
Cryssophinine Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 per b.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per lb
Metanil Yellow Rs. 4 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per lb.
Sulphur Black Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 18 per lb.

"ALI BABA."

HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

The Humphrey Bishop Company has taken the place of Howitt Phillips in the Royal Opera House, and if the new shows are to be judged by "Ali Baba", they promise to give a fine season of miscellaneous entertainments. The most familiar figure is Tom Melbourne, who is one of the best known, all round comedians who have ever visited Bombay. The chief actor Mr. Melbourne, put himself on easy terms with the audiences that assembled on the first two nights. The play which is a caricature of the Arabian Nights, is called a "panto mime", and the actors will not claim to be judged on anything except the amusement they give the audience through the eight scenes they exhibit as part of the same story. The story is incomplete, and almost purposeless, and the programme is set down as a "Pantomime". There are songs with well-known choruses and good jokes in abundance throughout the scenes. The part of Ali Baba, Woodcutter and Millionaire, is taken by Mr. Melbourne. He with a multitude of wives, seen and unseen has to tackle with a jealous wife-in-chief, an excitable son, an obliging slave and a thief; and the most entertaining parts of his exhibition consist of the severe moral tone he has to adopt towards son and wife, while yearning for Morgiana—a part which Louise Meadows did with charm. Robert Roberts as Ganem, was boisterous and blundering, and he came at his best when he had to manipulate a live, and happily docile, donkey to carry the booty from the robbers' den. Mancrice Jaffey, as the brother of Ali Baba, appeared at some advantage, but it was mainly due to the look of avaricious thinness which marked him throughout the play. Ganem though destined to marry the slave whom everyone in the play wooed with ardour, succeeded in spite of himself, and his marriage was celebrated in a scene of brilliance, which, for its garish surroundings, was supposed to pass for a setting of oriental extravagance. The best part of the show consisted of the jokes of Melbourne, the chorus songs and the dances. On the whole, the Humphrey Bishop Company appears ready with a programme of miscellaneous entertainments which it would be a pity to miss for sheer fun and frolic.

DANCING IN BOMBAY.

SOME EXCEPTIONAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Exhibition Week in Bombay promises to make March the most interesting month of the season. The Children's Welfare Exhibition itself does not open till March 8th; but both before, after, and during the actual Exhibition Week other entertainments and functions connected with the same fine cause are being arranged, so that the movement on behalf of which Her Excellency and the ladies and gentlemen of the different sub-committees concerned are making so notable an effort, is likely to keep Bombay very agreeably busy next month.

The campaign really opens, so far as its entertainments are concerned, with this week's great Fancy Dress Ball at the Town Hall on Thursday which "everybody who is anybody" will attend. To miss securing tickets for this will be to miss the social function of the season, which is bound to prove a most brilliant and enjoyable affair. At the beginning of next month a very charming function will be the Ballet and Dancing Display at the Empire Theatre which is being arranged by Miss Shackell. There will be three performances at 5-30 p.m. on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday March 2nd and 3rd respectively, and the evening of Thursday, March 4th, at 9-30 p.m. Some fifty young dancers will take part, and it is understood that the performers range in age from three years to fifteen or sixteen years, so that the entertainment will provide an opportunity of seeing real children's dances, than which no exhibition of the art can be more delightful. There is something appealing, too, in the thought that these young folk, with their expert training, will be performing on behalf of less fortunate little ones: the babies of Bombay, of to-day and of the future, who are to be served by the work of the Children's Welfare Organization in aid of which this entertainment is arranged.

Her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd, who is giving such devoted service to the Welfare of Bombay's children, has kindly promised her patronage and attendance, and Bombay Society as a whole will certainly wish to attend. So enquiry should be made at once of Messrs. Rose & Coy with regard to tickets. Adequate Purdah arrangements will be made, and many Indian ladies of distinction are giving their support.

CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC AT BHATINDA

A Press Note issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, states:—

There is great congestion of traffic at Bhatinda Junction, B. B. and C. I. Railway, which is likely to continue. Purchasers of wheat, gram, rice and other foodstuffs in the Punjab, which are intended to come to Bombay Presidency by the B. B. and C. I. Railway metre gauge, should therefore confine their buying in future to markets lying south of Bhatinda, otherwise arrival is likely to be greatly delayed.

CHEMICALS.

Feb. 17.

The Chemical Market has witnessed great fluctuations in the last couple of months During this period, Bleaching Powder once rose to Rs. 200 per cwt. and now is ruling between Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per cwt. The great stock of Sodium brought down its rate to Rs. 7 per cwt and now the new stock is quoted at Rs. 20 per cwt Farina has taken a different turn it has come down from Rs. 26 per cwt. to Rs. 19 per cwt. for ready stock and Rs. 16 per cwt. for forward transactions. Caustic Soda is quoted at between Rs. 20 to Rs. 23 per cwt. China Clay is ruling between Rs. 125 to Rs. 130 per ton but big arrivals are shortly expected and the merchants are eager to dispose of their stocks.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

91 DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

The following is the Municipal Health Officer's report about the health of Bombay during the week ending the 14th instant:—

The total mortality 1,095 was 31 less than in the preceding week and the death-rate registered was 58.13. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 91 and that from the diseases of the respiratory system 440 against 75 and 497 respectively in the foregoing week. Twenty-four notifications of influenzal pneumonia, including six from different war hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 217 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Deducting 43 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,052, giving the death-rate of 55.85.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,735 and the death-rate 92.11; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19), mortality 858 and the death-rate 45.55.

Small-pox registered 27 attacks and 10 deaths and plague 7 attacks and 5 deaths. Cholera continued absent.

The number of live births registered during the week was 349 against 389 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 383 the average of the week during 1915-19.

INFLUENZA.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.

The following statement has been issued by the Municipal Executive Health Officer:—

As the high death-rate from influenza and respiratory diseases continues employers of labour and others are again reminded that preventive treatment in the Spraying Chamber at Suklaji Street (Kamathipura), where 12 persons can be dealt with in ten minutes, will be provided on application to the Assistant Health Officer, E Ward, or District Registrar, No. 8 District at Foras Road.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The following press communiqué dated February 17, is published:—

"It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday, the 19th February, 1920, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 10 7/32d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 10 9-32d. per rupee."

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent by the Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, to the Secretary of State, London and the Finance Department, Government of India, Delhi:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber view with great alarm the action of the Government in selling reverse Councils at such high and fluctuating rates propping up an artificial and arbitrary rate of exchange killing export trade and causing grave stringency in the money market by directly encouraging the withdrawal of British capital from India and the export of Indian capital. The motive for such action is not clear and commercial public would welcome a statement of policy immediately explaining the reason for such action. The Committee strongly deprecate these sales and urge their immediate abandonment as under present artificial conditions they are in the opinion of the Committee absolutely unjustifiable. In the meanwhile in view of the enormous harm being done and likely to be done to trade and industry by the withdrawal of Funds from the market the Committee urge that immediate relief should be given as far as necessary by the release of funds thus withdrawn through Presidency Banks. Government should arrange through them for freely discounting treasury bills and not only advancing against them. Popularity and prestige of treasury bills are at the moment affected. Government should also insist on free advances at reasonable rates against Commercial bills.

The Committee further urge publication evidence of the report of the Currency Committee.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK.

ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

Steps are being taken to form in Karachi a Peoples' Welfare Association with the object of establishing a school for the blind and the crippled and an industrial home for orphans and a widows' home for incapables and a Seva Sadan to educate women in various ways and industrial workshop for beggars. The Karachi Municipality has been approached to sell to the proposed association at the cost price of Rs. 42,000 an old disused factory and to grant 25,000 yards of sorrounding land at nominal price.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee the Ceylonese Cricket Team to Bombay held in Colombo, a vote of condolence was passed on the death of Mr. E. R. De Saram, and letters touching the death of Mr. De Saram received from the Secretaries of the Bombay Hindu, Parsi and Islam Gymkhanas Clubs were read. The accounts were submitted and passed. There was a deficiency of Rs. 550 and ways and means were discussed to raise the amount and pay up outstanding bills.

"A WONDERFUL COUNTRY."

AN AMERICAN ON INDIA.

Mr. Chester A. Doyle, who has visited every hotel from Honolulu to Japan, China, Straits Settlements, Burma and India, from Calcutta to Bombay overland, is a guest at the Taj Mahal Hotel. He was sent on this mission by Mr. John McE. Bowman and Mr. James Wood, President and General Manager of the six largest hotels in New York City, namely, the Belmont, Biltmore, Commodore, Manhattan, Ansonia and Murry Hill and the Hotel St. Francis, in San Francisco, California, of which Mr. Thomas J. Coleman is the General Manager. In speaking of the American hotels, he says:—"The idea of the modern American hotel which he represents, are equipped to supply comforts approaching those found in refined homes, to bridge the gulf between home and hotel. The servants are trained to anticipate wants. The science of hotel management has developed many improvements, not the least being, the forms of service which the guest knows must have been performed, but neither sees, hears, nor feels, such is the service of the hotels. He knows the people of India will appreciate when they visit America, *en route* to England. He was instructed on this trip of 30,000 miles, which will also take him to Australia, and New Zealand, to extend the hand of good fellowship to every hotel manager, from the north to the south of the Pacific, and as far as Colombo, on the Island of Ceylon. He is now leaving India after a most wonderful visit, and says that he was told before his departure from America, that he would find the people in the Far East, a cold, reserved, unresponsive, conservative people. "I am glad to say", says Mr. Doyle (as they say in America), "there ain't no such animal." I have met the people in your wonderful country in all walks of life, I have been entertained at their homes, and in the most exclusive clubs, I have met, the gentleman, and the clerk behind the desk in the hotels, the manager, and the chef in the kitchen, and the men who rank high in positions of the Government; to say nothing of men, and ladies who occupy enviable places in Burke's Peerage, and in all my travels, I have never met a more charming, and hospitable people, who have extended to me a sincere welcome, courtesies, and honours I never dreamed of.

"You have a wonderful country; and from a tourist point of view, when the opportunities are advertised, I predict a great influx of rich American travellers will visit you. No one can appreciate 'India' until they have made a trip from Calcutta to Bombay, via Agra, and Delhi by rail. Our country cries out to the world—'Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness', but since they forced prohibition on us, and made the place 'Bone Dry', this is a misnomer. India to-day is the only place for recreation, where they have a true respect for Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford has received the following donations towards her fund for Maternity and Child Welfare in India.

The Maharaja of Nabha Rs. 25,000, the Maharajah Holkar of Indore Rs. 20,000, the Maharajah of Travancore Rs. 20,000, Maharajah of Jhind Rs. 10,000, the Nawab of Tonk Rs. 5,000 the Nawab of Jaora Rs. 5,000 the Maharajah of Idar Rs. 2,000, The Rajah of Sailana Rs. 2,000, the Maharajah of Samthar Rs. 2,000, the Rajah of Rajpur Rs. 1,000, Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhuji of Shahpura Rs. 2,000, the Thakur Saheb of Limbdi Rs. 2,000, the Thakur Saheb of Wadhwan Rs. 1501, Rai Bahadur Seth Kassim Singh of Rutlam, Rs. 2,010, Rai Bahadur Seth Kalyanamal of Indore Rs. 1,000.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ACTIVITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A London correspondent writes:—

The Britain and India Association continues its steady work of educating public opinion in Britain on all aspects of Indian life

The following meetings on India were held during January arranged by the Association:—

January 11th Watford Labour Church January 15th Penge Women's Co-operative Guild, January 18th Gild of Young Citizens, January 25th British Socialist Party Walthamstowe, January 26th Chingford Womens' Citizens' Association, January 29th Crouch End Women's Co-operative Guild. A four days' tour was also undertaken by Mr. R. M. Joshi, M.A., B.Sc. in the South of England.

The subjects dealt with were varied: India's New Status, Education of Indian Women, Indian Life and Thought, Indian Political Issues, India's Industrial Problems, The Indian Reform Act, The Caste System in India, Indian Social and Religious Issues East is East and West is West—Is it really so?

The lecturers who have been rendering such valuable service were Mr. H. S. L. Polak, Mr. R. M. Joshi, and Miss K. Browning, M.A.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 14.

The following names of British officers appear in Casualty List No. 261 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Died of wounds:—I.A., Major T. M. O Caterson Smith.

Died of disease:—Royal Army Ordnance Department, Lt. J. A. Beck.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL CONFINEMENT.

A PIR ZADA'S COMPLAINT AGAINST SHIP'S OFFICER.

The following is the copy of a complaint lodged in the Court of Mr. G. R. Khatraz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 13th instant. His Worship has, we understand, issued a summons against the accused and fixed the hearing of the case for the 9th proximo:—

Case No. 113/S of 1920.

Nashibshah Dhanidinna ..... Complainant

vs.

Chief Officer of S. S. Lhasa ..... Accused.

Charge:—

Wrongful Confinement, Abetment of Sections 342 and 114, I. P. Code.

I, Nashibshah Dhanidinna, the complainant abovenamed, do hereby state on solemn affirmation as follows:—

I am a Pir Zada, and own land in Cutch. I reside at Jukhao in Cutch territory.

The Lhasa, a steamship of the British India Steam Navigation Company, bound for Bombay, touched Mandvi Bunder on 19th January, 1920. I purchased a third class ticket for Bombay and boarded the said steamer as a passenger. I have come to Bombay to see my disciples.

After the steamer left Mandvi and before she reached Dwarka, a ticket-collector came to collect tickets from passengers. At that time I took my ticket out of my coat-pocket, but the ticket-collector did not come to me for some time, and I fell asleep. I then lost my ticket, which I believe got mixed up with the luggage of passengers on board the steamer.

When the ticket-collector eventually came to me and asked for my ticket, I explained to him the situation and offered to pay the legal fare, but he refused to listen to me and spoke to the accused, who ordered me to be confined in a latrine on the steamer. The order of the accused was carried out by some employees on the steamer and I was wrongfully confined in a most unwholesome and dirty latrine, from which such foul smell emanated that it was highly detrimental to one's health to remain there. I cried out from inside the latrine and many merchants and others who were travelling by the same steamer, raised a protest with a view to rescue me, but to no purpose.

Their dis-interference was resented, and I remained wrongfully confined in the said latrine for two hours or thereabouts. I was eventually released.

Under the circumstances, I charge the accused as above and pray for process against him and that he be dealt with according to law.

Bombay, 13th February.

Witnesses:—

1. Anopchand Shamji.
2. Bhagwanlal Vaidya.
3. Maga Dadu.
4. Purshotam Hirjee Govindjee.
5. Surji Vallabhdas.

A LABOURER'S COMPLAINT.

The following complaint was lodged before the same Magistrate on the 9th instant and the hearing of the case has been fixed for the 5th proximo:—

Case No. 104 of 1920.

Ismail Ajja ..... Complainant

vs.

Chief Officer of S. S. Lhasa ..... Accused.

Witnesses:—

1. Purshottam Hirji.
2. Surji Vallabhdas.
3. Shivdas Champsey.
4. Maganlal Vaidya, and others.

Charge:—

Wrongful Confinement, Abetment of Sections 342 and 114, I. P. C.

I, Ismail Ajja, the complainant abovenamed, do hereby state on solemn affirmation as follows:—

1. I am a resident of Cutch Mandvi and work at Mandvi Bunder as a licensed labourer, bearing license or badge No. 80.

2. The Lhasa, a steamship of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, bound for Bombay, touched Mandvi Bunder on 19th January, 1920. I then worked in pursuance of my usual avocation as a labourer and took goods and passengers on to the said steamer.

3. I was on the steamer when she started. So far as I know, she started without any warning and I could not therefore get in to the Bunder boat.

4. I brought this fact to the notice of the accused, who without any just or lawful cause charged me with having deliberately come without a ticket and ordered me to be confined in a latrine on the steamer. The order of the accused was carried out by the serang and a boy, members of the crew on board the steamer, and I was thus wrongly confined in a most unwholesome and dirty latrine, from which such foul smell emanated that it was highly detrimental to the health to remain there. The door of the latrine was fastened from outside by a string, and a Bhangi remained outside holding the string, so as to prevent me from opening the door. I was thus kept wrongfully confined in the latrine for two hours.

5. Messrs. Purshottam Hirji Govindji, Surji Vallabhdas and other respectable persons, who were travelling by the same steamer, raised a protest, but to no purpose. I was released after two hours. A gentleman, named Mr. Shivdas Champsey, took me to the accused and offered to pay on my behalf the fare and such extra charges as may be due. The accused, however, instead of paying any heed insulted the said Mr. Shivdas and threatened him also with similar imprisonment. The accused became irritated by this humane and charitable interference and again ordered me to be wrongfully confined. In pursuance of his order I was kept wrongfully confined in the same latrine for one hour more. I was taken out of the latrine at Porebunder and put into the Bunder boat, in spite of my protests and the protests of other passengers. The accused was asked to give his name, but he declined to give the same.

6. I came to Bombay by another steamer and caused a letter to be addressed to the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company on the subject. I also asked for the name of the accused. The Solicitors of the Company have sent a reply, wherein I am referred to as an illiterate cooly and wherein the conduct of the accused is sought to be justified. The reply however contains the admission that I was confined for one hour. The name of the accused is not furnished. I beg to produce the correspondence for your Worship's perusal.

7. I say that the accused acted in a highly arbitrary, illegal and unjustifiable manner and that he wrongfully confined me in a filthy latrine for three hours. The accused behaved in the same manner towards another passenger named Nashibshah Dhanidinna, who was travelling by the same steamer.

8. Under the circumstances, I charge the accused as above and pray for process against him and that he be dealt with according to law.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 16th instant was 3374.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 18, 1920.

UNWISE AND UNFAIR.

As elections under the Reform Act are to be held next November, the business of completing the Statute by rules and the preparation of electoral rolls have to be pushed forward in haste. There is a Reforms Commissioner at Delhi, and in the provinces there are special officers appointed to prepare the voting lists and to recommend the changes necessary in the machinery of administration. During the eight months available for starting the new system, a considerable amount of work has to be carried out by Government agency. Contentious questions like non-Brahmin representation and the scales of provincial contributions have to be settled by arbitration before rules relating to them can be fixed. There are vital matters to be determined by rules and the Act itself, in a large measure, merely invites rule-making authorities to complete the scheme, and to make the outline filled in as a picture. Rules, standing orders, regulations and instruments of direction have to be framed before the next election, and the work has to be finished at high pressure. The rules prescribing the powers of superintendence, direction and control by the Secretary of State, have, of necessity, to be laid on the tables of both Houses of Parliament to give them an opportunity of annulment wherever necessary, in thirty days. Parliament will, no doubt, follow the opinion of the Standing Committee which will examine all rules. A large number of rules will be drafted by the Government of India with the Secretary of State's sanction; all of them may be passed by the ordinary process of the draft lying before Parliament without positive resolutions accepting doubtful proposals. Rules of special importance are, it is said, to be treated like rules under clause 32 of the Act. The Government of India will, in any event, have a strong, if not decisive, voice in the framing of the rules within the sphere of their initiative and authority. The Standing Committee which is to inspect the draft rules, and advise on them will probably be followed by Parliament, and the Committee of which the Secretary of State is a member will, it is hoped, so thoroughly examine the body of rules as to carry out the intentions of the Act. Indians will never forget the manner in which the rules under the Minto-Morley Reforms were framed to nullify the intentions of the authors. If the last measure of reform had been carried out in a generous spirit, the provinces would have, before this, attained a position from which the vesting of councils with full authority would have been a simple and unopposed step. Officials should not therefore complain if Indians fear that they might reduce the scope of popular influence to narrow limits, retaining in their hands most of the power which is intended to be transferred.

It is in these circumstances unfortunate that officials are getting along with the preparation of rules without due deference to the claims of public opinion. Mr. Montagu, speaking in Parliament, said that the rules under the Bill after being published in India and after receiving the opinions of "all concerned" including local Governments, would be brought home in time to hold the new elections. We can understand the anxiety of Government to economise time; they are probably under an obligation to send their draft to England within a fixed date. Sir William Marris, in answer to Mr. Khaparde's question on the point, said that the rules would be too numerous and detailed for general discussion and "for the opinion of the Council as a whole." What Mr. Khaparde suggested and Sir William Marris avoided, was that there be a meeting of non-officials to express their views in the way they did in connection with the Montford Report. Instead of giving non-officials an opportunity, Sir William Marris proposed a mixed committee consisting of himself, Mr. Muddiman, Sir Dinshah Wacha, Mr. Banerjea, Mr. Sarma, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Sinha, Mr. Crum, Sirdar Sunder Singh and Mr. Paton. The composition of the Committee is highly unfair, because it consists only of officials, Moderates and the two representatives of British commerce. The Moderates may be proud that they now belong to the elect, while their Nationalist brethren are left in the outer court. Behind the selection, we suspect, there is the fatuous and recently revived enthusiasm for rallying the Moderates. But the Committee is unrepresentative of the bulk of educated opinion, a fact that might conceivably have induced its formation. The Committee has only the task of discussion. What harm would have accrued to the reform by taking Nationalist opinion as well, it is impossible to imagine. Perhaps, the deliberations are too confidential; or it may be a move to "snub" Nationalists for not having gone into grateful and "co-operative" hysterics over the millenium. Nationalists as a rule manage to survive elaborate tokens of contempt and we would hazard the hope that Nationalists will continue their humble mission in spite of the pretension that they are too insignificant for notice. In the Madras Presidency, a committee has been appointed on the principle of ignoring Nationalist opinion, to discuss the draft rules. We cannot say how far the false accusation that the Congress was inwardly bent on obstruction, has been responsible for the policy of excluding Nationalists from the preliminary functions of cooperation to which, we suppose, all Indians had been invited in the Royal Proclamation. The attitude of Government bears on its surface the sense of distrust, if not of uncalled for contemptuousnes, on the part of officials.

Lastly, the public have a right to be acquainted with the draft rules in time, so as to enable them to give criticisms with effect. Sir William Marris said that the Government of India proposed to forward a copy of the suggested rules to every non-official member requesting him to offer any observation in writing, and to take the rules and comments into consideration in a committee largely composed of members of the Council. Now, that the Committee has come into being, we have to infer that the suggested rules have been communicated to non-official members for criticism. But what about its publication for the criticism of those who do not happen to be in the Council? There is no opportunity for publicists to give their opinion on the draft, no chance for the press and political organisations of the country to criticise it. The procedure does not comply with the promise of free criticism made in Parliament by Mr. Montagu, as well as by the Joint Committee. The right thing would have been to publish the draft, to invite the criticisms of the public and to ask non-officials of the Imperia Council to go in committee for their recommendations. The members of th Imperial and local Councils were elected on an old franchise, and on considerations of personal credit which, if tested now, would be found to fail. For officials to distil them over again for a Round Table Conference is to reduce their representative character to nothing. And Government had facilities enough to publish the draft in advance. If the information bureaux cannot, on occasions like this, give out information, they bid fair to become a poor adjunct of the administration, useful for advertising matters tha catch official fancy without reference the legitimate expectations of the public On the whole, the attitude of Govern ment has been very disappointing and is a pity that one of the first opportunities of liberal co-operation has been lost. We hope, however, that Government of India will take advantage of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's resolution on the subject to rectify a grave blunder.

U.S. AND PEACE TREATY.

The prospect of an agreement for the early ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States is materially brightened by the Senate's resolve speedily to resume the debate on the Treaty. Even President Wilson has come to recognise the strength of American public opinion on the point and the dangers of delay on the part of his nation in ratifying the Treaty. The absence of the American representatives during the recent peace discussions in Paris and London is causing no little harm to the peace of the world and no small inconvenience to the Allied statesmen in disposing of the outstanding questions, some of which, like the future of Turkish territories, are of no less vital importance than was the problem of peace with Germany. A considerable section of the American public entertains the belief that the United States has benefited least, at least directly, from the war, and like a burnt child is ill-disposed for further ventures or commitments in the same direction. However that may be, it is heartening to know that there is a probability of the United States resuming its rightful share in the deliberations of the second Peace Conference. The difficulty as regards the voting power of the U. S. in the League has already been removed by the letter of Lord Grey explaining the position of Britain. Nor will there be any obstacle in the way of the Allies accepting the American reservations, based on the latest reported compromise. It will be a disastrous thing for the lasting peace of the world if the terms of the Treaty with Turkey are decided upon without the guidance and disinterested counsels which America can give; and the ratification of the Versailles Treaty will, be hope, mean the immediate resumption by America of her place in the Peace Conference.

Notes of the Day.

Anglo-French Alliance.

France from the beginning has had littl faith in the League of Nations. She wanted the reinsurance Tripartite treaty between England, America and herself. Britain signed the treaty subject to the wise proviso of a similar engagement by America. One of the objects of M. Clemenceau's recent visit to England was to commit Britain independently of America. M. Millerand wants to pursue the same policy and, in a recent interview with the Paris "Daily Mail", has advocated the closest possible relations with England. He has no objection to have a discussion with Mr. Lloyd George and the "Daily Mail" also understands that he would like to go further and establish a regular France-British alliance. M. Miller and may have no objection to such engagements but Britain has. There are limits to Britain's responsibilities and she cannot afford to go about as an appange of France. Sir Donald Maclean has already declared in Parliament that the Tripartite treaty must be revised as there is no chance of America coming in. Before the war, not even the British Cabinet knew the exact extent of England's engagement to France. Now the whole nation has become conscious and feels that foreign policy is not and should not be the mere sport of diplomats working in secret. If the British Government are anxious to engage the country to France in undertakings over and above the obligations incurred under the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, the British people must be consulted. The Alliance is not one to be rashly entered into and, in any case, the draft should be published beforehand and the nation duly consulted. M. Millerand has thrown out a feeler but it is a question how far he will succeed where the astute M. Clemenceau failed.

The Last Famine.

Though high prices in respect foodstuffs still continue to prevail in this country, fortunately we are now, so to say out of the wood, in regard to the situation brought about by the failure of the monsoo of 1918. Competent authorities have acknowledged that the famine of 1918-19 was unprecedented for thirty years. The situation was complicated and rendered materially worse by the prevailing conditions of war and the demands made by the latter not only on the means of transport but also on the actual sources of supply. How the crisis was met by the principal non-official agency working for relief is told in a report issued by the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund. But for the promptness with which leading citizens of Bombay cooperated to organise this Fund and to inaugurate relief operations throughout the Presidency, the extent of the famine distress would have been ten times more acute than it actually was. The magnitude of the operations of the Fund can be seen from the fact that its total turnover during the period of about a year of its existence exceeded a crore of rupees. Besides donations in kind the cash collections amounted in all to Rs. 11,47,831-7-11.

Non-Official Relief.

The most important directions in which the relief work was undertaken by the Committee of the Fund were the supply of fodder to cattle and distribution of cheap rice in the affected districts. The Committee was instrumental in despatching over five crores of pounds of grass and 5,54,969 bags of rice to the various parts of the Presidency. In addition, over ten lakhs of pounds of cottonseed husks were supplied and doles of money were given to several poor and middle-class families who had been reduced to destitution but who were too respectable to beg or to accept help publicly. Grants were also made to open a few wells and erect cattle troughs in places where they were badly needed. Though the scarcity of the principal food grains was felt all over the Presidency, the districts hardest hit of all were those of the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Cutch and Broach. Fodder scarcity was most felt in the great cattle areas of Gujerat and Kathiawar and it would be no exaggeration to say that at least one-third of the entire cattle population of these areas must have been decimated before the close of the period of scarcity, in spite of all the relief measures undertaken by the various agencies at work. Though latterly the fullest facilities were placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Famine Fund by the authorities, it has, unfortunately, to be stated that the Committee's operations were considerably hampered in the beginning owing to the withholding of concession rates for movement of fodder by rail. Other transport facilities too were not promptly forthcoming at the outset, for which, as we learn from the report of the Committee, the Government of India, rather than the Government of Bombay were responsible.

The Lesson.

One of the important features of the fodder operations was the great encouragement that it afforded for the purpose of popularising cactus as fodder. According to the report, this was tried in almost every district with considerable success, but it was found that it could only be used by degrees for cattle not accustomed to cactus and, therefore, grass was made available in districts where cactus was used. Cultivation of ordinary fodder to meet local needs was also encouraged and it has been suggested that this source of supplementing the actual grass supply available in a year of scarcity should be fully investigated by Government in view of emergencies of a similar type that may arise in future. As regards rice supplies, the delay in reducing the freights charged for rice from Burma to Bombay, also told on the Committee's relief operations. The experience of last year's famine ought to convince Government of the necessity of promptly acting in such matters and we hope the blunders of last year will not be repeated on future occasions. Before we close the review of the report a due acknowledgment of the services of the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas ought to be made. A host of other ladies and gentlemen in the Presidency also wholeheartedly cooperated in the work of relief. Not the least valuable services were rendered by the Bhattia Volunteer Corps of Bombay, which, before and after the Fund came into existence, engaged itself actively in the collection of funds and supply of clothing to the needy.

Orissa and Karnatak.

One of the helpless provinces in India divided between two or three provinces is Orissa. Madras, Bihar and C.P. all have portions of Orissa under their administration, and this division of the province does not tend to its healthy progress. Mr. Sacchidanand Sinha has, therefore, given notice of a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council suggesting the establishment of mixed committee to consider the question of bringing under one administration the different Oriya speaking tracts. Orissa proper is under Behar and it is natural that the outlying portions of Orissa under the C.P and Behar should be brought under the latter. Orissa will then form a homogenous province and, in due time, may be constituted into a separate administrative unit. Mr. Sinha's resolution deserves general support. There is no meaning in Madras trying to keep Ganjam and Vizagapatam within its borders. But for the mere accident that Lord Ampthill was Governor-General, when the Bengal partition was brought into effect, the unification of Orissa would have been a fact long ago. Side by side with the Partition of Bengal, the unification of Orissa was also attempted, but Lord Ampthill dropped the latter. There is one other province in India which suffers from similar woes, and it is Karnatak—divided between Madras and Bombay. Officially, Madras possesses one, but really speaking two, Kanarese districts and Bombay has four. If the two Madras districts are placed under Bombay, both the administrations will be considerably convenienced. The Committee which Mr. Sinha proposes may also profitably consider the case of Karnatak and it is up to the leaders of the Karnatak movement to give proper instructions to Mr. Sinha so as to secure the widening of the scope of his resolution.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

BOMBAY—THE LEADER.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

Once again the week has been one of exceptional interest in Bombay, even from the comparatively uninitiated outsider's point of view. For those whose position and experience gives them that cognizance of wheels within wheels which enables one to judge of motives and aims, as well as of acts accomplished, we in Bombay do indeed live in peculiarly interesting times.

A passenger by the last outgoing mail steamer, with six-and-twenty years of working experience in Bombay Presidency and another province, said to the writer:—

"I am sincerely sorry to be leaving. You will hear folk sing the praises of Calcutta as a great Indian metropolis and everyone will admit it as a fine city. But in judging a capital one has to think of other than purely material considerations, and for my part I would say that neither Calcutta or any other city in India can rival Bombay for the wealth and variety of interest it presents to the intelligent student of affairs. Bombay is no mere office or warehouse; nor is it just a nerve centre recording the current activities of the country surrounding it. Bombay leads, originates and inspires. It sets the pace and calls the tune for territories extending far beyond the frontiers of the Presidency. Not for nothing is this city the gateway to the East, and the physical link it is between India and the outside world. In the true sense, Bombay is a leader, richly endowed with the vital qualities of leadership. Various different causes lie behind this present-day characteristic of Bombay. For a community to excel in leadership it must itself be possessed of leaders; men and women capable of enthusiasm, and of inspiring others with enthusiasm, and with vision; with the wide vision that lifts us clean outside parochialism, and the enthusiasm that triumphs over the inertia natural to our grosser clay.

"Yes, Bombay has much for which to be grateful, and much, too, of which it may justly be proud. Every people has the Government it deserves, they say. Well, your Government House here radiates energy, activity, hope, progress, enthusiasm. Twenty-four hours in the city demonstrate to you the fact that Her Excellency has imbued everyone here with real constructive enthusiasm in the fine cause of Child Welfare, than which I know of no other organised effort so certain to bring permanent and practical gain and advancement to India. Bombay should cherish warmly its leadership here.

A Vital Personality.

"Examine then into any of the big, practical movements of the day in Bombay, the movements responsible for the foundation-laying, yes and the swift progress of betterment for the people; and behind or in the busy centre of each you will find the extremely vital personality of His Excelency, the Governor. A great asset for Bombay is that personality: keen, strong, shrewd, independent, devoid of prejudice and tireless in action; notable among the most forceful influences at work in the India of to-day—the most absorbingly interesting India that history has known.

"The presence here in Bombay of such a personality is a happy omen for the era of Reform, and I firmly believe, this era, the more widely it is apprehended, is going to attract to India's service men as great, and may be greater than the foremost giants of the past. I believe it must be so, once the position is fully appreciated; for what finer prospect can your young men of big hearts and minds ask, than that which includes the honour and privilege of playing a part in the process by far the greatest enthronement in Indian history, the erection on a solid and enduring foundation of the structure of responsible governance?

The Coming Men.

"My last engagement here was to attend the Brotherhood Day reunion of the Bombay Student's Brotherhood, and, upon my word, if I possessed the power of moving mountains I could never have manufactured for myself a happier and more inspiring last impression to carry away with me of Bombay and its gift of leadership, than I gained at that meeting. I can assure you that a great many of those youngsters have got the real root of the matter in them. Sensitive and impressionable, of course, (as lads should be) they may easily be led in the wrong direction; and Heaven knows that in these days of incontinent speech and ill-considered or unconsidered action there are plenty of people to lead them astray. But many of them have the root of the matter in them, and if Bombay gives them justice and the wise and friendly guidance they have a right to, I think they may safely be relied on to maintain, and do a bit more than maintaining, the best record Bombay has yet put up as a leader.

"As for the little talk the Governor gave them—you shall search the annals of Oxford and Cambridge, or Eton and Harrow, and find nothing happier or more admirably in tune and to the point. In holding up before those young eyes—India's destiny for generations to come is in the hands of these self-same students of to-day; be under no illusion about that, my fellow grey-beards—the noble and knightly but most practical of all ideals, the ideal of social service, His Excellency had a few pointed words to say regarding that great Indian citizen, the late Mr. Gokhale. (Incidentally, in those few words he betrayed an appreciative knowledge of his subject which one devoutly wishes could be shared by every man and woman in India. It ought to be.) One felt, and I believe each one of those listening students felt, that if Mr. Gokhale could have been there the dearest wish of his heart would have been to press home upon that audience, and upon every student's organisa-

(Continued on page 10.)

JALLIANWALA BAUG.

"AN UNPARALLELED TREASURE."

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

COMPLETION OF NON-OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. Gandhi, in the course of his Punjab letter to "Navjivan", writes:—

Pandit Malaviyaji had declared in the Congress that the Jallianwala Baug had become the property of the Nation. But, afterwards many obstacles stood in the way. It was not put down in writing and some of its partners changed their mind. They thought of giving a part of the Baug to the nation and of trading with the rest. They were told that the burning ground could not be divided into pieces. There is not a single corner of the Baug, which is not tainted with the blood of innocent men. It is not proper, therefore, to make its use for any commercial purpose. Besides, it was declared through a veteran and fearless leader of India that the whole Baug had become the property of the nation and hence it was desirable that it should not be divided. Still the partners who had changed their mind remained firm in their resolve. At last the Panditji and Swami Shraddhanand had to go to Amritsar. The matter has been settled now and put in writing.

The cost of the Baug is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs. It has been agreed to pay the whole sum within three months. If the sum be not paid up by that time, there is a chance of the land being lost to the nation. It is, therefore, a second step to collect money quickly. Everybody should do his utmost for the work and that only will raise the nation. The Baug is an unparalleled treasure. It is a holy place. We desire to recognise it as a place of pilgrimage. At the time of the Congress thousands of men went to see the Baug and had come to the Congress with that purpose in view only.

Proceedding, Mr. Gandhi says:—We do not desire to remember the harshness of General Dyer by the sight of the Baug. Men have erred. We do not want to add to our feelings of malice by remembering the mistake. But if innocent men be forgotten, the nation will be annihilated. The nation whose innocent men die without any guilt gets a great opportunity to raise herself.

Then he makes an impassioned appeal to the young and the old, the rich and the poor, to contribute their mite towards the fund.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Writing about the Punjab Report he says:—We have read in the Press that the report of the Hunter Committee will be received by the Viceroy before the end of March in instalments. The report of our Committee should also be published at once. The printing of evidence is almost finished. Mr. Jayakar has undertaken that work. The report is nearing completion. The members of the Committee will meet at Benares on the 16th to consider the report and it is hoped that by the 20th the report will be passed and will be sent for printing. The expenses of printing the report will be very high and it is estimated that the cost of the report and the evidence will be about eight rupees per copy.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY

We understand that the following letter has been addressed to his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, President of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, Bombay:—

May it please your Excellency,

I, as President of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, Bombay, beg to submit to Your Excelency's kind consideration the following resolutions passed at the meeting of the members of the Corps on Sunday the 15th instant:—

1. That this meeting of the members the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps places on record the disinterested and invaluable services of Mr. B. G. Horniman the late President of the Corps, during the late Influenza Epidemic and fully expresses its sympathy with him.

2. That this meeting of the members the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps earnestly appeals to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, to remove all restrictions preventing him from returning to India.

3. That the President of the meeting should be authorised to send a copy of the resolutions to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

In placing these resolutions before your Excellency, may I, along with a very large section of the public not only of this city and this Presidency, but also of the whole country, earnestly hope that in view of the Royal Proclamation and clemency graciously extended to all political offenders, your Excellency will be pleased to remove the restrictions placed by your Excellency's Government in the way of Mr. B. G. Horniman's return to India?

For such act of kindness, I as well as my countrymen will for ever feel grateful to Your Excellency.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 4.26 p.m., Feb. 17.

Cairo.—Sirry Pasha, Minister of Public Works, has resigned.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

"WHOLE ARMY REFUSES TO SURRENDER THEM."

REINHARDT'S ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 6.45 p.m., Feb. 17.

BERLIN.—The Commander-in-Chief, Reinhardt, has published an order declaring that the whole army absolutely refuses to surrender the wanted war criminals.

EXTRADITION OF EX-KAISER.

ALLIES' ALTERNATIVE TO DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 4.20 p.m., Feb. 17.

It is understood that the terms of the Allied reply to the Dutch Note of January 23rd imply at least an invitation to Holland to consider the alternative of sending the ex-Kaiser to some distant part of the Dutch dominions, for example Java.

GERMANY'S ARMY.

GENL. NIESSEL'S REPORT ABOUT ITS STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 6.45 p.m., Feb. 17.

PARIS.—General Niessel has reported that Germany's present army numbers between three and four hundred thousand, exclusive of police force, comprising a hundred thousand old army officers and non-commissioned officers, which would make excellent cadre a large army. The police are provided with field and heavy artillery, flame-throwers, tanks, and aeroplanes. Furthermore, factories are camouflaged.

ENGLISH COAL SITUATION.

CONFLICTING OPINION ABOUT PREDICTED STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 6.45 p.m., Feb. 17.

There is a considerable conflict of opinion as regards the predicted coal strike. Some of the most influential miners' representatives in Parliament declare that there is no immediate cause for alarm. On the contrary, coal owners and miners' leaders in South Wales state that the strike is bound to come. They point out that Government has been preparing for a long time, buying up all available coal and consequently have accumulated big reserves.

Meanwhile the Moderates point out that before the strike Trades Union Congress representing five million workers of which the total miners number 700,000 must be called ballot of miners must be taken, and it is furthermore pointed out that other parties the Triple Alliance do not welcome the prospect of a strike.

MARINE ENGINEERS' STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

THREAT OF DEREGISTRATION TO THE INSTITUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Feb. 17.

The President of the Court of Arbitration has summoned the officials of the Institute of Marine Engineers to show cause why their organisation should not be deregistered. The Premier has promised on behalf of the Government that assistance will be granted to returned soldiers who are thrown out of employment by the marine engineers' strike.

WRECK OF THE GREGORIEFF.

ODESSA REFUGEES STRANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Feb. 17.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Associated Press of America says that the steamer, Gregorieff, packed with refugees from Odessa, has stranded in a raging blizzard at the entrance to the Bosphorus. One hundred and fifty passengers have been rescued by lifebuoys, but two hundred are still on board.

THE ILL-FATED GREGORIEFF.

200 BRITISH REFUGEES ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 6.45 p.m., Feb. 17.

A Lloyd's Constantinople message relating to the s.s. Gregorieff states that the vessel carried at least two hundred British refugees. It is reported that the vessel is breaking up. Fifty persons have not yet been rescued.

THE PAISLEY ELECTION.

ALL CANDIDATES CONFIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Feb. 17.

It is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the electorate polled at Paisley, yesterday All the candidates are confident.

RAID ON A MOTOR LORRY.

ANOTHER SINN FEIN OUTRAGE

WITH OBJECT OF RESCUING BARTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Feb. 17.

A sensational occurrence has taken place in Dublin, a motor lorry containing two officers members of the court-martial which tried the Sinn Fein member of the House of Commons, Mr. R. C. Barton, earlier in the day, some privates and military prisoner being held up. It was proceeding through the streets when it was stopped by a number of armed men by means of a ladder placed on a handcart and drawn across the road. The occupants of the car were compelled to descend, whereupon the men searched the car and remarked:—"He is not here." No arrests were made. It is believed that their object was to rescue Barton, who is being tried for seditious speeches.

DETAILS OF THE OUTRAGE

CIVILIAN WOUNDED BY SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 17.

Newspapers report that a Sinn Fein outrage took place in Blessington Street in the busiest part of the city. As a Lorry came out of Sackville Street, armed men came up with pointed revolvers, and ordered the two military officers and six soldiers sitting in front to get down. They were lined up against the side of the lorry, four raiders guarding them with pointed revolvers while the others searched the lorry. The shot was fired and wounded a civilian on the footpath. While the raid was in progress the tramcars were held up, the passengers climbing on the top in order to get a better view.

FLIGHT TO THE CAPE,

ANOTHER VICKERS-VIMY FOR RYNEVELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 4.20 p.m., Feb. 17.

Reuter learns that the South African Government has purchased another Vickers-Vimy in Cairo to enable Van Ryneveld to continue his flight to the Cape.

COST OF LIVING IN INDIA.

SATISTICS SENT FOR BY HOME GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 4.20 p.m., Feb. 17.

Replying to Captain Bowyer in the House of Commons Mr. Fisher stated that the statistics regarding the cost of living in India were not available. He had telegraphed to the Government for particulars of the most recent increase in salaries of the Indian Railway, employees.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

NEW RULE FOR APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 4.20 p.m., Feb. 17.

An order in Council governing appeals from India to the Privy Council states that applications for leave to appeal must be made within ninety days of the decree or order from which an appeal is desired. The record will be subject to supervision by the Court and all irrelevant documents will be excluded. The Rules will come into operation from the 1st January, 1921.

SILVER COINAGE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 4.20 p.m., Feb. 17.

The Silver Coinage Bill provides for reduction of fineness of silver coinage from 925 to 500.

BIRTH OF HEIR TO EGYPTIAN THRONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 4.20 p.m., Feb. 17.

A telegram to the "Times" from Cairo say Sultana has given birth to an heir.

ASHTON UNDER LYNE BY-ELECTION.

ANOTHER COALITION VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13
Recd. 4.20 p.m., Feb. 17.

The following is the result of the by-election at Ashton-under-Lyne:—

	Votes.
Sir Walter De Frece, (Coalition Unionist)	8,864
Mr. Robinson, (Labour) ...	5,327
Mr. Marshall, (Liberal)	3,511

HARDYAL'S EXPERIENCE IN GERMANY.

BERLINERS DESCRIBED AS SNOBS

BRITAIN TO BE TRUSTEE OF ASIA AND AFRICA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 2.30 p.m., Feb. 17.

In a book which Messrs. King and Son are publishing, the revolutionary, Hardyal, relates his personal experiences in Germany and Turkey from February, 1915 to October 1918. He says that in the first year of the period, he learned that a German triumph would be a great calamity for Asia and the whole world.

Being suspected of a change of view, he was not allowed to leave Berlin for Switzerland and for three years was compelled to resort to falsehood and dissimulation in self-defence. All the Orientals gathered in Berlin under the common bond of hatred of England and France soon found that they lived in the society of snobs, bullies, boors, churls and cads, and he knows of no Oriental who left Berlin with feelings of esteem and friendship for the Germans. Hardyal was for six months in 1915 in Constantinople on political propaganda. He denounces what he describes as a great mistake of the Indian and Egyptian Moslems in identifying their cause with the fortunes of the Ottomans, and declares that pan-Islamism is a fraud and hoax designed to impose upon the credulous Moslems in distant lands. The War, he says, has shown that Britain must be the trustee of the future of Asia and Africa. England has much to give India and Egypt besides protection and organisation. The German inroad into Asia will remain in the memory of Oriental nations as a troubled dream. Now they must awake to the reality that their destiny will be linked with that of England for a very long time to come.

PEACE TREATY IN U. S. SENATE.

PROSPECTS OF RATIFICATION BRIGHTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 4.20 p.m., Feb. 17.

WASHINGTON.—The Peace Treaty is again before the Senate and the prospects of ratification are brighter. It is stated that President Wilson is prepared to give further concessions on the Senate reservations and Senator Lodge is ready to make a compromise. The latter now suggests that until America's voting power in the League of Nations is equal to that of any other member including the dominions or the colonies, the United States will not be bound by a decision in which a member and its dominions has cast more than one vote.

HUNGARIAN NOTE ON PEACE TREATY.

DEMAND FOR TAKING OFF PLEBISCITE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 4.20 p.m., Feb. 17.

PARIS.—The Hungarian delegation has submitted a Note containing observations on the Peace Treaty. The Note emphasises the necessity of maintaining the integrity of Hungary and demands the taking off the plebiscite in disputed territories. The Note promises to guarantee the rights of the minorities in Transylvania.

(Continued from column 6.)

necessary posters, hand-bills and leaflets which can be had on application.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

EXHIBITED ON THE SCREEN.

Last night at the Royal Cinema a film of the Khilafat Deputation, which has recently left for Europe, was exhibited. The feeling of the Mahomedan public under the guidance of leaders like Mr. Mohamed Ali, in regard to the threatened partition of Turkey, was very effectively depicted. The scene of Mr. Mohamed Ali bidding good-bye to his friends, mother and brother, and the hearty send-off given to him and Mr. Syud Hossain at Alexandra Docks, were considerably well brought out also. The show was highly appreciated by the audience and the film bore evidence of skilful photography. The enthusiasm caused among the spectators justifies the exhibition of such popular films bearing on similar important subjects, which is bound to be of immense educative value. Appreciation of this film evidently means expectation of more such ones. It is not a bad reward for the enterprise of Messrs. Vernon and Co., the well-known firm of photographers of Bombay.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

IN AID OF KHILAFAT FUND.

Shellar's Royal Circus are giving on Friday night in their "Mandap" at Sandhurst Road a benefit performance in aid of the All-India Khilafat Fund, when a programme, specially selected for the occasion, will be presented.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

NEED FOR FUNDS.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL.

The All-India Khilafat Conference resumed its sittings at the Conference "mundap", Mastanshah Tank, Bombay, last night, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri presiding.

The proceedings on the second day of the Conference (on Monday) commenced at 10-30 p.m. and lasted till 1-30 a.m. A report of the proceedings up to 12 midnight has already appeared in these columns. The following is a report of the proceedings from 12 midnight till the time the Conference rose for the night.

SUPPORT KHILAFAT FUND!

A.R. SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL.

Maulana Shaukat Ali moved the following resolution:—"That this Conference earnestly appeals to all Mahomedans throughout India to substantially support the Khilafat Fund to the best of their ability so that a sum of at least thirty lakhs of rupees may be collected at once for the expenses of sending deputations to Europe and elsewhere and for keeping up the propaganda work on the question of the Khilafat."

Mr. Shaukat Ali appealed to the Mahomedans of India to subscribe liberally to the fund. He added there were seven crore of Mahomedans in India and if they contributed four annas each, the amount would go up to rupees two crore. It was the duty of every Mahomedan to help the cause.

Mr. Bomanji of Saharanpur, seconding the resolution, said it was the duty of all the Indian communities to sympathise with their Mahomedan brethren in their sorrow.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, supporting the resolution, said the resolution appealed to Mahomedans to subscribe liberally to the Khilafat Fund. But it was the duty of Hindus also, who recorded the Mahomedans as their brothers, to contribute their mite to the fund. The Hindus sympathised with their Mahomedan brethren in this matter, not on account of any political motives, or self-interest, but because it was the duty of the Indian communities to sympathise with the Mahomedans when the latter felt so much pain over the question of the Khilafat.

Maulana Shah Suleman Futtarvi and Maulana Abdul Majid further supported the resolution.

It was then announced that the province of Sindh had promised rupees five lakhs to the fund and a like sum had been promised by Bengal. Mr. Mia Jan Mahomed Chhotani had promised Rs. twenty-five thousand and it was further announced that Mr. Umar Sobani's chauffeur had promised to give half his salary till the question of the Khilafat was settled.

It was next announced that the United Provinces would try to send in rupees five lakhs as its contributions to the fund.

MR. ASAF ALI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Honorary Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Delhi, has addressed the following letter to the President of the All-India Khilafat Conference, Bombay.

"I regret to say that I am still unable to undertake a long journey, otherwise I would have participated in the forthcoming conference. The present is, if I am not far wrong, the last opportunity we have of emphasising our minimum demand regarding the question of Turkey. There is now, more than ever, the urgent need of unanimity, firmness, and dignity among all the rank and file of Indian Mussalmans. Let there be no wavering and no want of purposeful activity. The division of counsels amongst ourselves will be no less disastrous to the attainment of our object than the disruption of Turkey for the peace of the world.

"I am decidedly of opinion that the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire will be the prelude to a state of chronic unrest throughout the Moslem world, and will affect the peace and prosperity of the "Near East" in a manner so profound, that Europe will find it difficult to escape the infection. With the Bolsheviks co-operating with Turkish Nationalists, and the Moslem population of Cenral Asia and the neighbouring countries smarting under a wrong, it will be difficult for the Allied and Associated Powers, (obviously crippled, as they are, by a hundred and one domestic and imperial tangles), to avoid the precipitation of another world-catastrophe. It will be, therefore, an act of timely statesmanship to secure the alliance and co-operation of the Moslem world by maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Should the European Powers fail to recognise so simple a fact, the blood of millions be upon their head.

"I wish the Conference every success."

VICEROY AND SIR G. LLOYD THANKED.

The following resolution was then put from the Chair and carried unanimously:—"That this All-India Khilafat Conference expresse its gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the facilities given to the first batch of the deputation gone to England, and expresses its hope that similar facilities will be given in the future."

DEPUTATIONS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali moved the following resolution:—"That this Khilafat Conference authorizes the Central Khilafat Committee to make arrangements for sending deputations to the Hejaz, Nejd, Yemen, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, etc., to bring about peace among the contending Moslems, as ordained by the Holy Koran."

Mr. Shaukat Ali said the Holy Koran told them that all Mahomedans were brethren. It was their duty, therefore, to try to bring about peace among those who were contending against one another, and for this purpose it was essential that they should send deputations to the places indicated in the resolution he had moved.

Maulana Fakhir Saheb, seconding the resolution, said it was Islam that had come to the rescue of nations and saved them from degenerating in the past, and instilled into them the spirit of brotherhood.

Maulana Nisar Ahmed Saheb, further supported the resolution.

Maulana Abdul Majid Sharar further supported the resolution.

Maulana Abdul Majid Saheb Badayuni and Mr. M. Khatkhate also supported the resolution which was carried.

CONSTITUTION OF KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presented the draft constitution and rules of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. The aim and objects of the Committee were declared as follows:—(1) to secure for Turkey a just and honourable peace, and to obtain a settlement of the Khilafat question, the Jazirat-ul-Arab and the Holy places of Islam in strict accordance with the requirements of the Shariat, (2) to secure the fulfilment of the pledges given by the Right Hon. Lloyd George in his speech of 5th January 1918 and of Lord Hardinge to preserve the integrity of the Turkish Empire; (3) with a view to secure the above objects (a) to approach British Ministers, the Viceroy of India and the British public, (b) to carry on propagandist work both in India and in other countries, and (c) to take such further steps as may be deemed necessary. It was also stated among other things that the Central Khilafat Committee of India would consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretaries, Treasurers, and members to be selected from the various provinces of India, and that Bombay would be the headquarters of the Central Khilafat Committee of India.

The following gentlemen were appointed office bearers of the Bombay Provincial Khilafat Committee:—Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani (President), the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy (Vice-President), and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Kaar and Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri (Honorary Secretaries).

"NO COMPROMISE IN FAITH."

OBJECTS OF KHILAFAT PROPAGANDA

There can be no compromise in matters religion, was the point emphasised both by Mr. Shaukat Ali and Moulana Abdul Kalam in their interviews to the Karachi Press.

Moulana Abdul Kalam said that the whole object of the Khilafat propaganda was to carry out religious obligations and to frankly and respectfully point out to Government the dangers that lay before them and the country if they persisted in their refusal to accept decisions on these points as laid down by Islam. There is no compromise possible in matters of Faith and we can neither deduct nor add, even by a little jot, where the "Boundaries of Allah" are concerned. "The question of Khilafat," said Mr. Shaukat Ali, "is to us a very vital matter of faith. There can be no compromise as far as matters of faith are concerned. 1300 years ago these matters were decided once for all for us.

Referring to Britain's new friend, Sherif Hussain, Mr. Shaukat Ali said that it was a very poor policy to make friends with Sharifs Hussain of Hijaz, who had but a few thousand followers. Surely it was worth while to possess the goodwill of 100 millions of Muslim subjects than to have a new friend who was looked upon by the Muslim world as a renegade. India, certainly, was worth more to England, than all that she could hope to gain by the partition of Turkey: "It is worth while for England to have a contented, free and powerful India at her back to confront the whole world if at any time wished to humiliate England."

"Coercion had failed and would fail," said Mr. Shaukat Ali "I, my brother, and my friends, both Hindu and Muslim, will be willing to serve another five to ten years of hard labour with convicts, if thereby the eyes of the responsible officials could be opened to the present and future needs of the country."

ALI BROTHERS' PURSE.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Secretary, Ali Brothers' Purse Committee wires under date Delhi, Feb. 16:—

Mr. Tajuddin, Secretary Ali Brothers' Purse Committee when in Bombay, organised a local committee to work in Bombay.

The following is the personnel of the Committee:—

Chairman, Seth; Vice-Chairman Mr. Umar Sobhani, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sultan Hajeebhai Lalji, Sultan Chenoy; Secretaries, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. Husan Mohamed Hajeebhai, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Yusuf Agboatwala; Members: Mr. K. B. Abdulkadir Ahmed Khatri; Mr. Bheeramji Mekinjee, Hajee Kareem Efaela Haji Ismail Hajee Ahmed, Mr. Nana Upadia, Mr. F. Rahmatulla, Mr. Abu Mitha Isa Osman Poonawala, Hussanbhai Lalji. Very strong and representative committees are working in Calcutta and Madras. Our office has issued

(Continued in column 4.)

PUNJAB PRISONERS.

HOW THEY WERE TREATED.

LALA GOVERDHANDAS' EXPERIENCES

Lala Goverdhandas, who has come to our city to attend the Khilafat Conference and receive Lala Lajpat Rai related the story of his arrest an imprisonment in an interview, he gave to representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" yesterday. "I was arrested at Madras on May 12th, and brought to Lahore in a special compartment. On arrival I was take to Mr. Bowring, Superintendent of Police C.I.D., who told me "you have blackened the face of the Punjab Government." Mr Cox, Dy. Inspector, General of Police, C.I.D. who was there, turned to me and said "you have set the whole of India against officials.

"It was on May 21 that I was transferred to jail, and confined in a solitary cell. For only ten minutes in the morning and ten minutes in the evening they would let me out. I was completely isolated from other prisoners, because I was considered by them to be a dangerous person.

"On 6th June my case was taken up and withdrawn. But, immediately afterwards was served with an internment order under the Defence of India Act, and interned for one month. On the 5th July another prosecution was launched against me in connection with my article in "The Chronicle." On 16th July as you know, I was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000.

"I was one of those 37 who received what the Anglo-Indian Press has been calling 'special treatment.' Though the chosen few, we had no other dishes except branjan in the morning and 'dal' in the evening. Only one tola of ghee which sometimes was adulterated, was given to us in the morning meal, in the evening one tola of oil was substituted for ghee. A sort of halva was served twice a week, and meat or curd was given for only three days.

PLIGHT OF MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

"But the other Martial Law prisoners, who were about 500 in the Lahore jail and had amongst them the educated and respectable people, were huddled up with habitual prisoners. The food they got was of th worst type. It was no vegetables that they received but vegetation. Then, again, the inevitable 'dal' was there! They were mad to do all sorts of hard work. For full eight hours they had to toil on even on a hot summer day. Some of them were put on well; others had to work as coolies; and a few had to grind *atta* in the grinding mill.

CAGES.

"But the worst treatment given was the putting of people in cages. The cages were about 5 ft. in length and 2½ ft. in width. The poor victims could not stand erect, and so they had to lie down. Men even like Dewan Mangal Sen, Mr. Fateh Singh, B.A. and Sarb Dayal, Barrister, were not spared this humiliation.

FLOGGING OF BOYS.

"I saw several cases of flogging in the Lahore Central Jail. Boys of 12 to 14 years of age were made naked except for one piece of cloth on the loins, put on the triangle and lashed in my presence. The sooner this brutal punishment is abolished the better will it be for humanity and civilization. This sort of punishment instead of reforming the criminal breeds ill-will and resentment."

CONDITION OF PRISONS.

Lala Goverdhandas was vehement in his denunciation of Indian prisons and condemned the way the prisoners were treated. He urged complete overhauling of the jail system, and hoped the Jail Commission would tackle the question." "These are the very places where criminals are manufactured. Casual and habitual prisoners are huddled together. A criminal is treated so cruelly that he gets simply hardened. Sympathy is a rare commodity in our jails. "The regulations are extremely harsh. In summer the prisoners are required to be up at 5 a.m. and in winter before 7 a.m. They have to join work at about 8 a.m. in summer and in 8 a.m. in winter. They are given 15 minutes to finish their morning duties. In the Lahore Central Jail there were very few latrines, so many of them had to suffer. Ther was much scarcity of water also.

"Though under the jail regulations the prisoners should take regular bath in summer these unfortunates could not find water. In summer I saw people at times becoming senseless and crying for water from the cells.

"Sleeping is done in barracks open on all sides. Though the winter in North India is severe, yet the covering provided to the unfortunate beings is quite insufficient. The blankets they get are only three in number and again not all-woollen.

THE REMEDY.

"Hospital is a neglected institution. Patients are often so neglected that every one dreads going there. The milk that is served to them contains at least 70 per cent. of water." In conclusion Lala Goverdhandas urged the obliteration of these iniquitous hardships and suggested the appointment of men of higher education as jailors. He said that the prisons should be converted into reformatories from where, on the termination of their sentences the men would turn out useful citizens, as is done in other civilized countries. The knowledge of criminology should be one of the requisite qualifications of the jailors. What we want is more of sympathy and less of red-tapism".

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 4.20 p.m., Feb. 17.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says market has shown considerable steadiness during the week with inclination upwards. The fall in price yesterday was due to the strong recovery in the American Exchange and the fall in the China Exchange.

SHOLAPUR STRIKES.

MEN FIRED ON: 6 CASUALTIES

TROOPS STONED.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

The following press communique was issued by the Government of Bombay last night.

Information has been received that the strikers in Sholapur on the evening of the 16th heavily stoned the troops and police and refused to disperse. It was found necessary to open fire with the result that six casualties occurred—Order has been restored and further information is awaited.

5,000 BOMBAY TAILORS ON STRIKE.

DEMAND 40 AND 50 PER CENT. INCREASES.

There is a recrudescence of strikes in Bombay, and this time that most useful man the tailor is in it. The tailors in the city generally belong to the Goanese Christian community, and European and India clothiers employ them largely. The tailors employed in the different European and Indian firms, both in the Fort and Crawford Market, have gone on strike, and it is stated they number about 5,000. Although Goanese are the majority, there are also Hindus amongst them. This is the first strike of the kind among tailors.

The strikers held a meeting on the Oval when a cutter was voted to the chair. It was unanimously decided that they should not return to work unless fifty per cent increase the wages of those serving with European firms, and forty per cent. in the case of those who are working in Indian firms were granted. The meeting then dispersed an there have been no further developments.

STRIKE IN JUBBULPORE.

GUN CARRIAGE MEN DOWN TOOLS.

(From a Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, Feb. 16.

All the workmen of the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, numbering some 3,500 men, struck work from the 12th February last, owing to their unheeded unsatisfied repeated demands for about a year for increased wages, grain allowance and better treatment. On the 13th morning, the strikers held a grand meeting in the maidan of the Glass Factory, which was addressed by Messrs. G. C. Verma, Barrister and N. H. Mody, Pleader. After hearing all their grievances in detail their counsel formulated their demands in a systematic form and were ready to place them on the 14th before a committee consisting of themselves, Messrs. Hurst and Tute of the Factory with the Deputy Commissioner as the president but on account of the imposition of the condition precedent that the strikers must resume work from the 16th before their grievances are inquired into the committee proved a failure. After the dissolution of the Committee, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Mathias, received the representatives of the strikers and gave them a sympathetic hearing for about 2 hours. It is a pity that the same courtesy was not extended to them by the two representatives of the factory. The workmen are not willing to resume work unless and until the demands are acceded to. A telegram to the Munition Board, Simla, has also been sent on the same date.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. KHAPARDE'S NOTICE OF MOTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

At a forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Kharparde will move for the appointment of a committee of all non-official members of council to consider and report on the rules and regulations framed and to be framed under the Government of India Act 1919.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS.

EXHIBITION AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

Exhibition of British and Indian arts and crafts opened to-day at the Central Museum, Lahore. The exhibition comprises both Indian and European paintings and crafts, and is the first of its kind in this provinces. A fairly large collection of paintings, works of both European and Indian artists were exhibited, and the public evinced great interest in the exhibition. There was a large gathering at the private view of the exhibition yesterday, and among those present were Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, the Nawab of Bhawalpur and Lady Marshal. The exhibition will remain open till the 6th of March.

FAILURE OF BOLSHEVIK TRANSPORT.

OFFER OF PEACE TO LETTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 6.45 p.m., Feb. 17.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Riga says that the Lettish Foreign Minister has stated that the Bolshevik transport having collapsed they have offered the Letts peace. Poland has also taken up the question. The Letts are, however, awaiting definite proposals.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(Continued from page 8.)

tion in India the fine spirit and teaching Sir George Lloyd's words.

Warning and Inspiration.

"I won't try to quote, but he warned them against the commonest pitfall of our modern democracy, the glib and shallow clamour over our rights, which is so often combined with complete neglect of our corresponding duties and obligations, the bed-rock of real citizenship. He showed how the first and most important of all rights was the right to serve one's country and people; how that right and duty was one and indivisible from the service of the stability of the world-wide Empire which India forms so notable a part; how this great ideal, with that of social service was one that should be shared and proudly shared by every Indian and every Englishman in India to-day. The Brotherhood's new Patron was presently garlanded amid lou applause. But perhaps the real garlanding, the real admission into the Brotherhood, ha come a little earlier, while his simple, finely inspiring words were sounding in the ears, and probing into the hearts of every lad in that audience. Yes, I treasure that experience, as an impression to take away with me, full of clean hope and inspiration. Here again Bombay leads."

The Poona Discussion.

But in the past week another centre of Bombay Presidency has furnished subject matter for study of the deepest interest. On gathers that in Poona Mr. Tilak has bee experiencing one of the first class surprises his life. As with other popular leaders in other countries, Mr. Tilak's extreme mobility and cleverness probably do mislead him at times. The obvious thing, of course, for a popular leader to say if there is any question of financial or other obstacles in the way of conferring a boon upo boys and girls alike, is: give it first to boy only. On the face of it, the popular leader would say that what was the safe line to take But apparently Mr. Tilak has underrate both the courage, the strength, and the acumen of a considerable body of public opinio in Poona, where it would seem there ar many hundreds of devoted and courageou women and men who, being convinced tha the right is on their side, care nought for th wiles of demagoguery, or for playing to th gods. In view of the existing handicap economic causes, and the vital part played in the home life and the moral development of the nation by its womankind, if you cannot give compulsory education to boys and girls at once, give it first to the girls, (say these stalwarts who have defied Mr. Tilak and his merry men) and so really advance the country's progress.

Whether or not Mr. Tilak really required police protection in his own Poona, I do not know. One is sorry that his supporters should have been so ungallant as to insult and howl down lady speakers, and sorry, too, that he, or anyone else should in turn have been denied a hearing; for what we all need more than anything else in these strenuous days, is sober tolerance, clear thinking, and open-minded unprejudiced study of facts, with the minimum of mere rhetoric and clamour.

In this connexion Bombay, and India as whole, will gain immensely by persevering action upon the wise counsel contained in the "Bombay Chronicle's" leading article Saturday last, in the course of which these words occurred:—

"Greater rectitude and open-heartedness are needed on the part of leaders who desire to carry a following and define programmes of work. We hope the right qualities will be forthcoming along with growing trust between leaders and the people. . . . We fervently hope that Indian politics as they develop will strive to keep malice and chicanery in control . . . . Politics in the West are far more boisterous and politicians far less sensitive, but it would be wise not to le in too great a hurry to reproduce less elegant features of politics while the substance of political systems, which is still unattained, calls for greater harmony, charity, and, above all, unity."

Of the real value and interest of the Poona discussion of compulsory education, and of the inspiring public spiritedness and courage the Poona Seva Sadan, Mrs. Ranade, Mrs. Khedkar and all other advocates "girls first", there can be no shadow of doubt. Poona has made a real contribution to the education of India in the direction of political understanding and responsibility, and—once more, Bombay Presidency may be congratulated upon a piece of worthy leadership.

The Obsolete Types.

The real enemies of progress are the old-fashioned, belated types who cannot open their mouths in public without dragging in some catch phrase of antagonism, or without seeking to foment bitterness of some kind: Bombay, the leader, cannot afford to cherish would be leaders of this obsolete and crude pattern. The need is for Catholicism, Courtesy and Cooperation; and, European and Indian alike, we who neglect those three C's, by design, or on impulse, or at the dictates of an insubordinate liver, are setting obstacles in the path of progress; which is worse than absurd; it is a crime against our fellow-men.

I am no financier, but, in common with other outsiders, could not withhold my wonder over the reports of the great bank amalgamation meeting. The torrent of words wasted on the one side, and the singular lack of explanation on the other side—amazing to the plain man outside. "No explicit provision has been made for the inclusion of Indians on the Board." That was the monotonously reiterated burden of the torrential side. And the obvious reply was not once vouchsafed:—"Why, no; and neither has any explicit provision been made for the inclusion of English, Scots, Irish, Welsh—or Tierra del Fuegans, if you come to that!"

Of all things, cosmopolitan Bombay must have tolerance; it is an essential quality of leadership.

THE LION OF THE PUNJAB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After years of exile in America, there returns to these shores a devoted son of Mother Hind next week. It is an irony of fate, that champions of the people have been viewed with suspicion! Good many of them have suffered from misrepresentation! Some of them have been favoured with prosecution While few others have been subjected to persecution! Of the principal and prominent sufferers of these bureaucratic disfavours in all their severities during the last thirty years, we find the following notable instances:—

1. Babu Surrendra Nath Bannerjea was perhaps the first sufferer during that period.
2. Lok. Tilak was the next victim.
3. Then folowed Arabindo Gosh.
4. And Bepin Chandur Pal.
5. Lala Lajpat Rai had the same fate.
6. Then were interned the Ali Brothers.
7. Followed by Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia.
8. Drs. Kitchlew, Satya Pal, Lala Harkishanlal, Danichand, and Rambhuj Chowbhuj met the same fate.
9. And last, though not the least grievous, was the deportation of Benjamin Guy Horniman, from his sick-bed suddenly, secretly and summarily. Despite all official disfavours and despite all Anglo-Indian opposition of yesterday,

We find *today* that,

1. Babu Bannerjea has been a shining light of Bengal. Nay, he is even admired by those very Anglo-Indian publicts, who were erstwhile his unkind and unsparing critics.
2. Lok. Tilak has been the idol of Maharashtra, and has made a great impression on the freedom-loving Britons.
3. Arabindo Gosh is now the light and pride of philosophers and spiritualists.
4. Bepin Chandur Pal still retains the brilliancy of oration and buoyancy of National-ism.
5. Lajpat Rai returns to Hind as her National hero.
6. The Ali Brothers have been adored by Islamic India and are admired by all others.
7. Mrs. Beasant's struggles for Home Rule, Mr. Arundale's staunch support and Mr Wadia's advocacy of Indian Labour have all won our admiration.
8. No less is our recognition of the released leaders of the Punjab.
9. The same fate awaits our dauntless friend, Mr. Horniman, if Bombay is but true to her traditions and fulfils her obligations.

It is thus clear, Sir, that these victims of bureaucratic blunders, these devotees of Mother Hind, these martyrs in the cause of India's freedom, have emerged from their internment, externment, imprisonment or exile stauncher in their devotion to Bharat land, stronger in their service to Motherland and higher in the esteem of our countrymen.

Of all these champions of India's cause, perhaps the one who has been most misunderstood by bureaucracy, who has been most misrepresented by interested parties, and who has been externed for the largest period is Lala Laipat Rai. Verily he has been the Lion of the Punjab. As the leader of the Province of Five Rivers, his work as a politician, educationist and reformer is too well known to our countrymen to need a long recital And great as his work was in India, greater still has it been in America. For, Sir, it was Lala Lajpatrai, who principally and persistently pressed India's case to the notice of American politicians and publicists; who by his writings and speeches created an interest amongst the American public, and who by his Bureau kept America informed of the real state of India, of her aspirations and her demands. The growing interest in India, that is displayed by American Senators and statesmen; the warm welcome, that is afforded to Indian students in American Universities; the increasing interest of American Industrialists and tourists—these are the portents of an Indo-American Entente, which if matured, will go to remove all racial differences, prejudices and pestering, and will lead to the real union of East and West. In that direction Lala Laipat Rai's work has been able and admirable. All India awaits his return Home. It will be Bombay's privilege to accord him the first welcome, and as the first city in India, we trust it will rise to the height of the occasion.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Apollo Street,
Bombay, Feb. 16.

FRENCH GOVERNOR AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

H. E. the Governor of the French Settlements in India, accompanied by the Private Secretary and Surgeon, arived in Madras, this morning. His Excellency was received at the station by Mr. Graham, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and others. A detachment of Leicester regiment furnished the guard of Honour, the band of the regiment playing the French national Anthem. His Excellency drove to the Government House escorted by a body-guard. The usual salute was fired.

"SCREENING O'DWYER."

The true story of the Amritsar massacre was only made known in this country by the publication of General Dyer's evidence before the Hunter Commission. Now it has been decided that the evidence of Sir Michael O'Dwyer before that same Commission shall be taken in secret. Both the British and the Indian public will draw their own conclusions from that dread of publicity. Clearly the Anglo-Indian authorities have matters on their conscience that even now are unknown to us. Their fear is a confession of their guilt.—"The Daily Herald."

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor and the Hon. Lady Lloyd will spend two days at Ahmedabad and two days at Palanpur next week, returning to Bombay on the 28th February.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

DR. SATYAPAL UNOPPOSED.

(From our Correspondent.)
AMRITSAR, Feb. 10.

Popular enthusiasm for leaders and regard for the sufferings they underwent at the hands of an angry and panic-stricken officialdom during the late Martial Law regime and after, are finding expression in countless ways. A notable instance was furnished by a bye-election for a seat in the local Municipal Council which had fallen vacant by the regrettable death of the existing member. It was fittingly proposed that Dr. Satyapal should return to the Municipality and people of their own accord rushed to the constituency to sound this man or that man whether he would stand by the popular leader who had suffered for the public cause. A rush went towards the candidate himself. They had sworn that he must be a municipal councillor and in the name of the national cause he must not refuse; and the Doctor had to yield and reply that he had no ambition for a Municipal seat, but if he was required to serve them, he would not refuse. By this time, several other gentlemen were supposed to be in the field, among them an old veteran Mr. Duni Chand, M.A., Vakil, High Court, who had served the town for many years as an elected municipal councillor and later also as a nominated member; Mr. Duni Chand Nagpal, Vakil, High Court, also an elected municipal councillor for several years; and, Mr. Sarab Dyal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, a well-known public worker. But it occurred to the public that if Dr. Satyapal were to be returned, it must be by the unanimous will of the people, so that all concerned might know that Dr. Satyapal represented not a party or a clique, but the whole people who stood as one man to support him. Mr. Sarab Dyal was approached first, and requested to withdraw his candidature. He readily and gracefully retired. Mr. Duni Chand Nagpal was next interviewed, and he unhesitatingly withdrew his name. Last of all a deputation waited upon Mr. Duni Chand, M.A., with the same request, and he, no less heartily, responded to the request, and withdrew from the contest. All honour is due to these three gentlemen. This left Dr. Satyapal the only candidate in the field. This must be regarded by all, who watch the signs of the time, as a great popular triumph,—not merely a personal triumph for Dr. Satyapal. Ten days have been allowed for filing objections, and on the expiry of the period, the people are waiting expectantly for the announcement.

DR. KITCHLEW'S RETURN.

The people of Amritsar are eagerly awaiting the Government's decision in the case of Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew, Barrister-at-Law, the other popular leader who was deported along with Dr. Satyapal, and was a victim of a trial and conviction by a Martial Law Tribunal, and incarceration in common jail. At the time of deportation, Dr. Kitchlew was an elected Municipal Councillor, but shortly after, the Government issued a notification in the official "Gazette" removing him from his seat on the Municipal Committee. Next came a notification that the seat thus vacated shall not be filled. That was the position in the dark days of the Martial Law regime, and one can at the most make an allowance for that atmosphere of anger and suspicion. That is, unhappily, still the position when it is difficult to explain it, much less seek a justification for it, when the Royal Proclamation has called upon the officials so to act that the traces of bitterness might, as far as possible, be forgotten. The citizens of Amritsar have asked the Punjab Government to undo the action taken in abnormal days, and it is to be hoped that Sir Edward Maclagan will lose no time in cancelling both the ill-advised notifications, thus enabling Dr. Kitchlew to attend the Municipal Committee meeting and to serve the remainder of his term of office, as Lala Duni Chand is doing in the case of the Lahore Committee.

SMUGGLING AMMUNITION.

CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN EX-SERGEANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The police have arrested a young European, formerly a sergeant of the Calcutta police and a Peshwari, in a house in Serpentine Lane and recovered 2 revolvers and large number of cartridges. The names of the arrested persons have not transpired. The allegation is that the ex-sergeant has, for some time past, been purchasing and disposing of arms and ammunition to Peshwaris and other frontiers' men for the purpose of being smuggled across the frontier into Afghanistan.

RONALDSHAY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

OPENED AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Lord Ronaldshay laid the commemoration stone of the New Medical School at Burdwan, to-day. This school will meet the demand for increased facilities for Western medicine and Burdwan has been chosen as it has a first class hospital. The building scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3½ lakhs. The building would consist of lecture and class rooms and a hostel for accommodation of a hundred students. The school will be called Ronaldshay Medical School.

ALLEGED POLICE MISBEHAVIOUR.

SEQUEL TO A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

SENSATION AT CALICUT.

(From a Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Feb. IV.

A memorial, signed by about one hundred distinguished Indian ladies and gentlemen of Calicut, was submitted yesterday to his Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, in connection with a very ridiculous and regrettable incident which reflects great discredit on the police administration in Calicut and which resulted in a scrimmage in the local Victoria Jubilee Town Hall on the night of Saturday last.

On the occasion of an amateur dramatic performance held under the patronage of Mr. G. H. G. Jackson, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Calicut, in aid of the Malabar Literary Society, of which H. E. Lord Pentland is a life member, the elite of Calicut, including a number of rajahs, landlords, and other notables with their ladies and children were present. The story staged represented an incident that was alleged to have taken place a few years ago in Northern India, where a police inspector was stabbed in self-defence by a woman when he attempted to commit rape on her.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

According to the memorial, the local police seem to have thought that the drama in question was intended as a stigma so while the performance was going on several constables in mufti, with some hooligans, forcibly entered the hall and created a row. There were throwing of stones and hurling of chairs and other acts of lawlessness. Great consternation prevailed, and ladies, some of whom swooned, were with the greatest difficulty rescued, and taken in motor cars to their homes. A complaint was filed yesterday in the local Divisional Magistrate's court, against the Inspector of Police, Calicut Circle, some Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables, along with some others, while telegrams have been sent to H. E. the Governor, and Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and praying for a searching enquiry by officers not connected with the Malabar Police. Dr. T. C. K. Kurup Bar-at-Law, proceeded to Madras yesterday to interview H. E. the Governor. Great sensation prevails.

AHMEDABAD RAILWAYMEN FORM ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMERABAD, Feb. 16.

At a meeting of over 500 employees of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, held here, yesterday, under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Bar-at-law, it was unanimously resolved to form a Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Employees' Association with Mr. Patel as president. A provisional committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the Association Delegates from several important stations such as Abu Road, Rutlam and Ajmer attended the meeting.

S. S. ANGORA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company notify that the s.s. "Angora" will sail on Monday the 23d February conveying the Homeward Mails to Marseilles terminating her voyage at that port. The "Angora is a new turbine steamer of the British India S. N. Co.'s fleet of 4299 tons gross, and has accommodation for 50 first saloon and 50 second saloon passengers. The usual mail rates of passage money will be payable and applications for passages should be made at once to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay, either direct or through the usual passenger Agents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

Depression in the Bay disappeared after causing local rain in Upper Burma and on Arakan and North Madras coasts. The chief amounts are:—Akyab, Mandalay, Maymyo and Calingapatm quarter of an inch and Vizagapatam one and half inches. Temperature below in Upper Burma. Conditions remain feebly unsettled in Kashmir and along the East Frontier.

Forecast:—Increase of rain generally.

FALSE STATEMENTS.

FIVE PATTANS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 17.

Last week five frontier Pathans were sentenced by the additional City Magistrate of Karachi to one months' rigorous imprisonment each under the Defence of India (Passport) Rules for making false statements and attempting to obtain passports from the Karachi passport bureau by impersonating the employees of the Anglo Persian Oil Company at Aden. According to the statement they made when detected in their fraud, they had purchased on the frontier, certificates granted by the company to five of their servants and these documents had been endorsed by the British Consul for the return journey. One of the accused produced a number of other certificates which he got possession of for the purpose of sale.

PRESIDENCY BANKS.

CONSOLIDATION SCHEME.

NEED OF INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT.

It my not be generally known that the scheme for the consolidation of the three Indian Presidency banks into a great central bank under a new charter and one name, the details of which were received in London last month, was first mooted long ago. It was as far back as 1859 that "the great Wilson," Bagehot's father-in-law, in his speech in the Legislative Council on Paper Currency, referred to "the proposals which have been made for the purpose of establishing, upon a large scale and with an adequate capital, a national banking establishment capable of gradually embracing the great banking operations in India and of extending its branches to the interior trading cities as opportunity might offer. That there is a growing want for such an institution and a rapidly increasing field for its operations no one can doubt."

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics with the Government of India, in his recent publication "Indian Finance and Banking," refers to the proposal for an damalgamation of the Presidency banks (then under consideration as having far rosier chances of coming fruition than at any time in its previous chequered history. The question, he says, appears and reappears in a new garb from time to time, having been considered in 1836 1859 and 1867, and brought up again and again since that year.

GROWTH OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

While the war has effected a congestion wealth in some countries and a complete impoverishment of credit in others, it has given birth in India, at any rate, to industrial regeneration. brought home very forcibly to the India people how dependent they had formerly been upon other countries for manufactured articles, and the cutting off of the customary supplies had the effect of concentrating attention, by virtue o necessity, on internal industrial possibilities. With the fostering care and encouragement of the Indian Government it was found that a variety of manufactured articles which were previously imported could be made in the country itself. This great and far reaching influence of the war, combined with the carrying into effect of the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission, has put many home industries on their legs, and there would appear to be every likelihood of such industries becoming firmly established and developed more and more in the course of time.

NEED OF BANKING FACILITIES.

It is necessary to introduce these points in order to emphasise the fact that Indian industrial activities an expansion depend in the greatest degree upon the extension of banking facilities —semi-State, exchange, joint stock, co— —semi-State, exchange, joint stock, co-operative and industrial—throughout th Indian Empire. Although they have a few branches inland, the resources of the Indian exchange banks during the busy season are completely utilised in financing the foreign trade. The other large banks were restricted by their charter from undertaking any exchange business, and were also strictly confined to operating in certain allotted areas. The Indian joint stock banks were also, in the main, only worked around a few different centres. There was no general cohesion in banking throughout all India. The first step towards a general Indian bank was perhaps the founding of the Tata Industrial Bank, which, although floated practically speaking, only two years ago, now possesses a paid-up capital, entirely subscribed in India, only exceeded by that of the Chartered Ba and the Bank of Bengal.

BANK AMALGAMATIONS.

Consistent with the order of the day at that time as regards industria amalgamations, fusions and absorptions, active steps were taken several months ago by powerful London banking interests to obtain, with a view, control of a certain important exchange bank operating in India and the East and it was undoubtedly these shrewd anticipations of the growing need for banking facilities that put the finishing touch to the consolidation of the Presidency banks and the side-tracking, least for the time being, of the scheme of the joint stocks and exchange banks.

In this connection it is interesting recall the remarks made by Mr. Robert Campbell, Chairman of the National Bank of India, when presiding at the ordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 8th of April of last year. Speaking of the discussion financial circles which had taken place in the previous year on the question bank amalgamations, he said:—

"I think you must also have heard—a least it was common knowledge in the City—that this question was at one time not unlikely to come very closely home to ourselves. While these movements were in progress a number all sorts of rumours were in the air we were approached to know if we would be open to consider an arrangement with a leading London bank—a bank of the very highest standing—on the basis of a purchase of our shares at a price to be agreed upon. The idea was that the National Bank of India should retain its identity under the same Board of Directors and the same management, but that two of the purchasing directors should have seats on the National Bank of India Board, and two of the latter's directors would similarly join the Board of the former. This was too important a proposal to be turned down without full consideration and we replied that, without committing ourselves to anything, we were open to hear what price they were prepared to offer for our shares, so that if we considered it quite inadequate we might submit it to a special meeting of our shareholders to accept or reject as they might decide. The result was some protracted negotiations, resulting in their making an offer which we considered we should be justified in submitting to you. I do not feel at liberty to disclose the price fixed without the consent of the other side, but I may say that the report of these negotiations sent the price of our shares up to £62 10s. This was the highest price they touched, but that figure is considerably below the price we were offered. We were accordingly prepared to call a meeting to submit the offer to our shareholders to accept or reject, but before we got that length the Treasury intervened and vetoed the transaction. The proposal therefore fell to the ground an your directors were freed from all responsibility. Here I am bound to say that when it became known that the scheme had fallen through there was a general feeling of satisfaction on the part of many of the bank's best customers that the National Bank of India was not to be absorbed or to become merely the adjunct of a powerful London institution.

Supposing the scheme of Lloyds Bank for acquiring the control of the National Bank of India had been sanctioned by the Treasury Committee, the two combined would have been easily able to swallow up the three Presidency banks in the matter of resources, and it is only reasonable to expect similar action from the other joint stock and Indian exchange banks on the ground of self-protection. The result of such banking development, within, say, five years, with the practically unlimited scope and resources thereby secured, would have been to completely swamp the isolated Presidency banks, and, what is most important of all, Indian banking would gradually have become more and more controlled and directed from London.

NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF INDIA.

It must be realised that in India the Government of the banks and railways from the old country is regarded in the light of an anachronism. Another point is that the Montagu reforms, the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Committee, the strong demand that the Indian Railway Boards should be domiciled in India, and her recognition as a signatory to the Peace Treaty are manifestations of the growth of the Indian national spirit, and it would be unwise, both politically and financially to allow the control of India's banking interests to be directed from England Further, it would be greatly resented in India as still more handicapping the accomplishment of the country's highest aspiration of becoming a self-contained and self-supporting member of the Empire.

INLAND FACILITIES WANTED.

What India needs infinitely more than anything else is greater and better banking facilities in land, and this is undoubtedly the key to the whole problem of her industrial development. On this ground, therefore, and also on that of foreign trade, there is no real valid objection to the big banks providing there facilities, but there is the objection from the point of view, not entirely sentimental, of India growing up, so to speak. With this national aim and the threatened invasion from outside, it was essential that India should set to work to organise her own finances internally; that is to say, instead of having the semi-State banks working independently, they should pool their resources in order to stand up against any such invasion and to develop internally. There is all the more reason for this, because owing to climatic and seasonal conditions the pressing calls on bank funds in India do not occur in all three Presidencies at the same time. For instance, cotton from the Punjab wants financing, say, in November and December, while the crop in Southern Madras is in March, April and May; in other words, the tight time is earlier in the north than in the south. With the three Presidency banks united their pooled resources could be mobilised to finance all crops in all seasons.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

On the subject of the problems of Indian banking legislation, Mr. Findlay Shirras, in the book already referred to, says "India will shortly, it seems, have to make up her mind whether a free or quasi-free banking system is to continue, or whether, all things considered, a privileged system, characterised by a great central bank under State control, and to some extent under State management will not be preferable."

The amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks to a large extent answers this question, and it will be answered fully when the details are disclosed, as they must be, on the presentation to the Legislative Assembly next month of the Bill to provide a charter for the unified Bank. It is however, expected that this new Imperial Bank will have its own office in London, but it is not yet known how far it will undertake ordinary exchange business. It is also known that the Controller of Currency will have a seat on the Board, but it is not yet ascertained whether the Bank will take over all the currency operations. Another important feature is that the Imperial Bank has to open some hundred new branches within the next five years, and it appears clear, therefore, that the whole system is designed to put Indian banking on a national basis strong enough to combat the influence of outside banks and to secure control within rather than suffer dictation from without.—The "Financial Times."

OLYMPIC GAMES IN BELGIUM.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 16.

The Indian Olympic Association, with Sir Dorab Tata as its President and its headquarters at the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona is endeavouring to secure proper representation for India at the Olympic games in Belgium this year. With this object it is taking steps to select, train and send competitors from India to Europe.

The idea that Indian Sportsmen ought to take part in the International Olympic Games in Belgium originated as far back as the year 1910, when the constitution of the Deccan Gymkhana was being considered in detail. The increasing success of the Open Athletic and Wrestling Tournaments annually organised by the Deccan Gymkhana encouraged gentlemen connected with that institution to try seriously to secure representation for India at the Olympic Games and early in 1914 the German Consul for India has written to for prospectus and rules concerning the Games that were to be held in Berlin in 1916. But soon after the receipt of the prospectus and rules in June 1914 the outbreak of war put a stop to further activities in this direction before anything could materialise. The Deccan Gymkhana continued its work of promoting clean sport and the result of this preparatory work showed itself in the enthusiasm and the success of the great Wrestling and Athletic Tournaments that were held at Poona in November last at the instance and under the kind patronage of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. After the declaration of Peace it was announced that the next Olympic Games would be held in Belgium in 1920, and the authorities of the Deccan Gymkhana decided to take up the question of securing representation for India that had to be abruptly given up in 1914.

The movement is an All-India movement and branches are being opened at all the important centres throughout the country. A vigorous educative propaganda is being carried on. The time at the disposal of the Association is very short and the Association is obliged to work simultaneously in all directions. Preliminary sports are to be held at Bombay during the coming Easter Holidays with a view to select a representative body of athlets to represent India. The movement, it is expected, will go a great way in creating enthusiasm amongst the people in the cause of clean sports and sportsmanship. The Indian Olympic Association invites public co-operation.

MURRAY FOOTBALL CUP.

WON BY ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 16.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers met the 1st Worcesters in the final for Murray Football Cup on Saturday. After fast game, from the beginning to end, the Fusiliers won the tournament by 6 goals to 1. General Sir Arthur Scott presented a cup to the winners, also medals to the winning team and runners up. This is the first time for many years that the cup has been won by a local team.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

We have been asked to publish the following resolutions with reference to the Military Service Bill. These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce, which was held in Calcutta on the 8th and 9th January, 1920. They have been submitted to the various associated Chambers represented at the Conference, and they have already been approved in all essential particulars by the majority. Two Chambers still have them under discussion, but it is not anticipated that they will be modified by these bodies, except perhaps in points of detail:—

(a) That the members of this Conference agree to recommend to their respective Chambers the acceptance of the principle of registration, and universal training, of European British subjects in India for service in arms, but stipulate that the following conditions be strictly enforced:—

(1) That the force formed should be for local service only. (2) That an Advisory Committee, with a majority of non-official Europeans, be appointed for each district and that their recommendations shall be accepted unless vetoed by the principal Civil Authority in the Province concerned. (3) That the principle to be followed should be that the training should be in strict accordance with the duties which each particular corps is likely to be called upon to perform; and that it should be therefore within the powers of the Advisory Committee to recommend: (a) the reduction in the specified training of persons or classes of persons; (b) the manner in which, and the times at which, the specified training is to be carried out. (4) That wherever possible, offences under the Act be tried by European Magistrates instead of by Courts Martial, the Adjutant of the Corps acting as prosecutor, the accused to have the option of accepting summary punishment by the Officer Commanding the force. (5) That under no circumstances should imprisonment or detention be awarded as punishment for offences under the Act, unless these offences are such as would be punishable with imprisonment under Civil Law. (6) That payment be made for drills attended and services rendered. (7) That temporary Commissions under the Indian Defence Force lapse, and that officers under the new Force be appointed in consultation with the Advisory Committee.

(b) That the members of this Association be requested to notify to the Secretary of the Conference their concurrence, or otherwise in the above resolutions at the earliest possible date.

BOXING AT POONA.

FINALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

After running for seventeen nights the All-India Inter Regimental Boxing tournament was brought to a close last night, with finals of all weights. There were some excellent fights and excitement ran high as the result of the inter-regimental championship depended on which competitor won at the conclusion of a twelve, contests programme.

General Norie, before giving away the prizes, made a short speech, in which he said Poona was to be congratulated on being able to hold both inter-regimental as well as championship tournament. In November next, however, an inter-regimental tournament would take place in Bombay and in following March championship would be fought for at the same place. He concluded his remarks with some useful hints to competitors and then called for three cheers for Captain P. Watson, secretary of the tournament and his hard worked staff.

The following are winners of championships and some extra prizes awarded by the Committee:—Middle Weights Championship belt:—Sergt. Clammer, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

Welter weight for H. H. Maharajah Kumar of Tikari's championship belt:—Pte. Wilkinson, 2nd Kings Royal Rifle Corps.

Light Weights for Locke Elliott Championship belt:—Pte. Smiles, 2nd Leicestershire Regiment.

Feather weights for Locke Elliott Championship belt:—Lce. Corporal Beal, 2nd Battalion the Buffs.

Interregimental Championship trophy and H. H. the Maharajah Kumar of Tikari's cup:—King's Royal Rifle Corps 19 points.

H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala's cup for regiment securing second highest number of points:—2nd Royal Fusiliers.

Prize for best loser:—Drummer Homisham and Royal Fusiliers.

Most scientific boxer:—Sergt. Clammer, 2nd Royal Fusiliers.

Competitor who showed most grit:—Sergt. Bought, Royal West Kents.

Best losers in other weights:—Pte. Yeoman, Rifleman Brown, Pte. Lane, Pte. Limmer and Light Weights Rifleman Wiliams and Pte. Stanley.

Correction:— In the semi-finals fight between Pte. Smiles, 2nd Battalion Leicester and Rifleman Williams Kings Royal Rifles Corps, Pte. Smiles was the winner and not Rifleman Williams.

The final of Bantam weights between Sergt. Gardiner 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment and Pte. Galbraith, 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, opener the programme. Galbraith was outclassed from the start and put up a very poor show. In the second round the referee stopped the fight and declared Gardiner the winner.

Catch weights final came next. Staff Sergt. Beak (12st 9lbs.) 2nd Lincolns meeting Corporal Marsh 18th Brigade R. F. A., (12st 6lbs.). This was settled in the first round, Marsh floored Beak twice in the first ten seconds and the referee stopped the contest, declaring Marsh the winner.

The final of Middle Weights came next, Pte. Simmonds 2nd Gloucesters meeting Sergt. Clammer 2nd Royal Fusiliers. This was a good stand up fight Clammer though very blown stuck to his man with a grim determination and was declared the winner on points.

In the Officers' Catch Weights final Lieut. R. A. J. Gourju, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers met Lieut. G. H. Bellfield 14th Merwara Infantry. The latter scored consistently throughout the three rounds and won on points after a close and even contest. Gourju put up a good fight.

In the Officers' Middle Weights final Lieut. J. F. Ashe, Royal Irish Fusiliers met Lieut. D. S. Lister 2nd Battalion Buffs. Ashe opened well but better boxing of the latter told in the end. When Ashe was not fit to continue the referee stopped the fight.

In the Officers' Welter Weights final, Lieut. D. H. Hamil Stewart met Lieut. L. J. Mottersell 1st Royal Scots. Stewart was knocked out in the second round.

The Officers' Light Weights final was put in hand after the interval, Capt. R. A. Archer 38th Battery R.F.A., meeting Captain L. S. Lloyd 18th Hussars. The referee stopped the fight and gave a verdict to Lloyd, who was punishing his man heavily towards the close of the 3rd round.

The Officers' Feather Weights final saw Lieut. D. S. Cairns 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade face Lieut. E. Stevenson 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers. Stevenson was knocked and in the second round, when he appeared to be getting better of matters.

In the Feather Weights Final Lce. Corporal Beal 2nd Buffs met Sergt. Beatty 1st Argyll Sutherland Highlanders. Very good fight resulted Beal using both gloves with great effect. He was leading up to the end of the second round and in the third round, Beatty gave in, after being sent to the boards once.

The final of Light Weights came next. Pte. Nuthall 2nd Battlion Lancashire Fusiliers taking on Pte. Smiles 2nd Battalion Leicesters. This was a good fight slightly spoiled by frequent clinches. Smiles got a verdict on points after a close contest.

Welter Weights final was next item, Pte. Wilkinson 3rd Kings Royal Rifles Corps facing Pte. Cookson 2nd Lincolns. Both men scored freely in the first encounter, but at heir next meeting Wilkinson nearly had his man out. In the last round Cookson was palpably done and the fight was stoped. Pte. Wilkinson won.

In the six rounds contest, Pte. Baggott, 2nd Royal Warwickshire met Pte. Reley, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Baggott won in the six round, Reley receiving an injury which prevented him from continuing. He was counted out.

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Programme.

RECEPTION

ON ARRIVAL AT BUNDER TO-MORROW.

PROCESSION THROUGH THE STREETS BY THE FOLLOWING ROUTE:—

DOCKS via FRERE ROAD, FORT STREET, HORNBY ROAD, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, JANJIKAR STREET, SHEIKH MEMON STREET, BHULESHWAR, C. P. TANK ROAD, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, SANDHURST ROAD TO CHAUPATTY.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NIGHT AT SHANTARAM'S CHAWL

POSTS AND TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The following Press communique, dated Delhi, Feb. 9, is issued by the Government of India (Department of Commerce and Industry).

The Government of India announced, on the 25th of January, that they had decided, at the request of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, to appoint immediately a Committee to consider the question of pay and the conditions of service of the Telegraph staff. The Committee has now been constituted as follows:—

President:—H. Heseltine, Esquire, C.I.E.

Members:—The Hon. Mr. Nigel Paton, President, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; W. Sutherland, Esq., Postmaster-General, United Provinces Circle; J. H. Abbott, Esq., O.B.E., Jhansi; H. Barton, Esq., Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, Calcutta; N. Raghavendra Rao, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Telegraphs, Madura.

Secretary:—J. N. Mukerjee, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic, Calcutta.

2. The Government of India endeavoured to secure the services of a member of the Commercial Community to serve as Chairman and they have been fortunate enough to secure the services of the Hon. Mr. Nigel Paton, who, however, has expressed a wish that he should be appointed as a member of the Committee, instead of as its Chairman.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are to enquire—(1) What uniform rates of pay are suitable for—(a) General Service Telegraphists; (b) Local Service Telegraphists; and, (c) Women Telegraphists.

On the understanding that men in the General Service are liable for duty anywhere in India and Burma, and men in the Local Service are only liable for duty in specified local areas. Women telegraphists will only be employed within the local areas in which they are recruited as in the case of men in the Local Service.

(2) The pay of the Supervisory staff, namely, Telegraph Masters and Deputy Superintendents both in the Traffic, Engineering, and Technical Branches.

(3) On the understanding that uniform rates of pay will be fixed for the above classes of employees in whatever part of India they are stationed; is any revision in the present scale of house rent allowances, which are granted in lieu of free quarters necessary, especially in the Presidency towns or in any other particular localities, and ought the house rent allowances to be extended to other classes of employees who are not at present entitled to them?

(4) Whether any alteration is required in the present scales of free accommodation laid down for different classes of the staff.

(5) Whether any revision is necessary in the duty allowances now sanctioned for Supervisory and other special work.

3. The Committee will assemble at Delhi on February 16th.

"CHEETAH" IN BATH-ROOM.

SHOT WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

This morning a cheetah belonging to a circus now performing at St. Thomas Mount some 8 miles from Madras City broke loose and found its way into a compound of the Young Womens' Christian Association, Vepery and ultimately into the bathroom of one of the apartments occupied by 3 young ladies. An alarm was raised and the Rev. Edmonds of S. P. G. shot the animal without much trouble. It is reported that this is the second time that the animal broke loose, and that on the first occasion it mauled the arm of a child.

4TH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN CALCUTTA.

The 4th All-India Music Conference will be held in Calcutta, in December, 1920.

THE TWO POLES.

A CONTRAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

In aid of the Lascar memorial fund, a lecture on "Polar Exploration" was given by Commander Albert B. Armitage, R.N.R. at the Elphinstone Picture Palace. Commander Armitage was second in command of the Jackson Harmsworth North Polar expedition in 1894-97 and second in command and navigator of the British National Antartic Expedition in 1901-07 under late Sir Robert F. Scott, R.N. Commander Armitage gave the audience a very interesting account of his experiences as an explorer. Most people, he said, knew a great deal more about the North Pole than about the South Pole. There was a great deal of difference between the two. The North Pole was in the sea known as the North Polar Basin while in the south it was exactly opposite. The South Pole was situated on land about five and a half million miles square, an area as large as Europe and Australia put together. Also, there was a good deal of animal and bird life at the North Pole whereas near the South Pole there was not a single living thing in that huge continent. People who thought that there was nothing to be got from there of any material value were greatly mistaken. He believed that there was gold to be found there and, if this turned out to be so, there could be no doubt that despite the tremendous cold and extraordinary hardships thousands of people would find their way there.

The lecturer's observations with regard to climate and geology of the antarctic were exceedingly interesting. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides beginning with the launching of the ship in which the voyage of exploration was undertaken and concluding with the return. The Home Treasure Island and various other places at which the party touched were shown and among the most interesting pictures screened were those which showed a great ice barrier, 150 to 200 feet high, and about 500 miles in extent.

CAWNPORE COLLEGES.

SIR H. BUTLER TO LAY FOUNDATION STONE.

The Secretary Sanatana Dharma College Committee writes to us:—

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has very kindly consented to lay the foundation stone of Arts and Commerce Colleges in Cawnpore on the 1st March 1920, at 4 p.m. on the College site between Nawabganj and Old Cawnpore on the road which runs north from the Nawabganj Police Station. All donors, supporters and sympathisers of the scheme are cordially invited to attend the function and thereby encourage the College Committee in the labour of love

Arrangements have been made for outside visitors to put them up: (1). At the residence of Rai Bahadur Lalal Bishambhar Nath, President of the College Committee known. Sriniwas Garden. (2) At the residence of Lalal Lachmi Narain the son of late Lala Munnalal, Civil Lines, Cashal Lodge. (3) At the residence of Pandit Balbhadar Prasad Tewari Taluqadare Kothi in Old Cawnpore. (4). At the residence of B. Vikbramajit Singh, Secretary, College Committee, 116, Civil Lines Cawnpore. (5). At the residence of B. Dwarka Prasad Singh, Pleader, 117, Civil Lines Cawnpore.

The conveyances and motors will be in attendance for all those visitors who will kindly send a previous intimation and the College volunteers will receive them and guide them to one of the several places fixed for the accommodation.

Formal invites are in the course of preparation which will be issued in due course.

Any inquiries or information could be had from Vikramajit Singh, Secretary, Sanatana Dharma College Committee,

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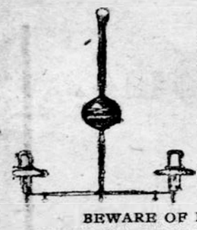

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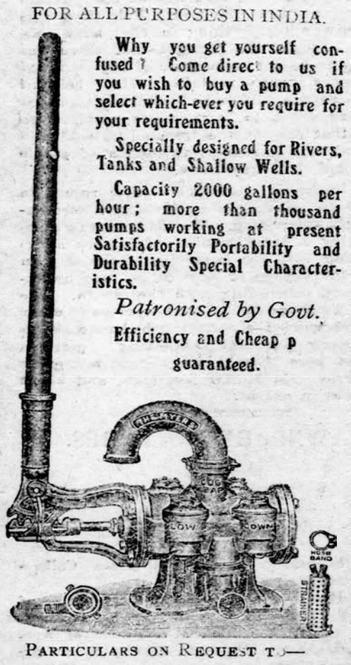

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DEALINGS IN BULLION.

DECREE FOR ONE LAKH.

Narandas Manordas, a firm
vs.
Ayab Nurmahomed Durbar, a firm.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs doing large business in gold and silver (bullion) against the defendants for recovery of damages to the extent of 1,02,987 on account of certain amount of gold purchased by the plaintiffs for the defendants when they requested the plaintiffs to close the transactions.

The defendant admitted all the transactions and had paid the sums owned by them to the plaintiffs except the sum of Rs. 1,02,987 in respect of 48,720 tolas of gold. The defendants alleged that they were willing to pay at the rate which prevailed on Posh Sud 15th (1974) i.e., 16th January, 1919, which was Rs. 28-8-3 and not at the rate which prevailed on Posh Vad 4th (20th January, 1919) which was Rs. 29-9-3.

The main issue at the hearing therefore was whether when the transactions were closed, the rate prevailing on the Punam day or the Vad 4th day was to be considered.

The plaintiffs gave evidence to prove that the usage in the market was that the Vaida days were from Punam (15th Sud) to Vad 4th and when the transactions were closed, the rate prevailing on the last day (i.e. Vad 4th) was to be considered and the differences if any were to be counted as between the contract rate and the rate prevailing on the last day of the Vaida.

Mr. Taraporewala and Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Strangman, Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

After hearing evidence his Lordship held that the due date for these transactions was from Posh Sud 15th to Posh Vad 4th and the damages were to be assessed at the rate prevailing on Posh Vad 4th (viz., Rs. 29-9-3).

His Lordship therefore passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,01,187-1-0 with costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Attorneys for Plaintiffs:—Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

Attorneys for defendants:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinsha & Co.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

Lt. Dan Burchell
vs.
Ivy Winifred Burchell and Mr. F. C. Woodword.
(Before Sir John Heaton and Justices Shah and Hayward.)

The petitioner in his application stated that he was married to Ivy Winfred at Trinity Church, Karachi, on the 30th September, 1912, and last resided together at Karachi. That there were no children from the marriage. That about two years ago the petitioner joined the army and was sent to East Africa with the Expeditionary Force leaving the respondent in Karachi. That during his absence the petitioner was informed that the respondent had mis-conducted herself, had committed adultary with various persons chiefly with co-respondent, among others and was living the life of a common woman and was informed that the respondent was about to give birth to an illegitimate child. That the petitioner had obtained leave of absence and had come to Karachi to investigate the affair and found the report about the respondent to be true. The petitioner had been continuously absent for Military duty from the respondent for the last two years and over. The petitioner was informed that the respondent had committed adultery with the co-respondent among other persons.

THE DEFENCE.

Mrs. Ivy Winnifred Burchell stated that she lived with Burchell as his wife until he went to East Africa on Military duty. When he left it was arranged that she should get an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. He made arrangements for her to live with driver Phillips and Mrs. Phillips at Kotri. Whenever she was at Kotri she visited Mr. Woodword. She was living with her aunt when her husband came back in 1917. She was then in the family way. She gave birth to a child. She could not say who was the father of child. When she was living with her husband he used to bring men to see her and he used to leave them there and go on duty. The first man he brought was Jack Burchell. She complained to her husband about Jack Barchell but he took no notice and struck her and she had to run away and go to Mrs. Blakes. Her husband used to send her out for money and she did not get money for nothing. She had been inmate with several men since her husband went to Africa.

Their Lordships made the rule absolute.

Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the petitioner.

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY CASE.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COUNTRY AND IMPORTED TIMBER.

Hassam Aboobaker Bavla, vs. G. I. P. R. and B. N. Railway.
(Before His Honour Mr. S. F. Billimoria.)

The plaintiff, a timber merchant, under two railway receipts dated, 25th October, 1917, booked a consignment of Burmah timber from Shalimar a station on the Bengal Nagpur line for carriage to Wadi Bunder on the G. I. P. Railway. The freight charged under one receipts was Rs. 1,085-14-0 from the station of despatch to Nagpur and Rs. 483 from Nagpur to Wadi Bunder. Similarly, under the second receipt the amounts charged for the same distances were Rs. 405-10 and Rs. 322 respectively.

The goods arrived at Wadi Bunder on 1st November, 1917, when the G. I. P. Railway authorities refused to deliver them except on payment of two further sums of Rs. 697-5-0 and Rs. 475-14 under the said two receipts on the ground that the tariff rate charged on the station of despatch was not the proper rate. Plaintiff accordingly paid the excess, demanded from him, under protest, and now filed a suit for refund of the amount as having been illegally recovered from him.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff; the G. I. P. Railway was represented by its constituted attorney, Mr. Kealey, while Mr. S. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

DEFENDANT'S CONTENTION.

It was contended on behalf of the defendant companies that the rate charged at the station of despatch was for "country timber, while really it should have been for imported timber, which was liable to pay heavier freight, and that the railway companies had the right of reclassifying the goods and revising the rates and other terminal charges at the station of destination. The goods in suit having been imported from Rangoon could not properly be classed as "Country". Burma, though politically a unit of British India, was not a part of the country in the ordinary acceptance of the word. Such timber should, therefore, have been classified at the station of despatches "imported" timber and that not having been done, the railway authorities were justified in claiming the excess at the final destination.

His Honour in decreeing the plaintiffs claim delivered the following judgment:

JUDGMENT.

The main question in this case is one in terpretation of the meaning to be assigned to the words "Country timber and not imported timber." Appearing at page 501 of the Railway Goods Tariff Books under the heading "Timber wrought not otherwise classified."

The goods in this suit were timber planks that is wrought timber. It is admitted that the timber is the product of Burmah brought thence to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Bombay. The transit, referred to in this suit, is this last transit from Calcutta to Bombay. The timber was received by the Bengal Nagpur Railway for carriage from Calcutta to Bombay on a through consignment note, the charge agreed upon being Rs. 161 per wagon under Schedule Z/1. On arrival in Bombay, the G. I. P. Railway Company refused to deliver the goods contending that the charge leviable on this timber ought to have been annas 14-11 per maund under class I of the general classification. The G. I. P. Railway Company insisted on, and received under protest from the plaintiff, the payment of this charge on the ground that the timber being the produce of Burmah is not "Country Timber" but is "Imported Timber," and is, therefore, chargeable under Class I, and not under Schedule Z/1.

This overcharge levied by the G. I. P. Railway Company is the excess leviable on its own line which on this transit began at Nagpore and ended in Bombay. The G. I. P. Railway Company has levied this charge on its own account and for its own benefit, contending that it has the right to re-classify rates under condition 6 of the printed conditions on the consignment note and the railway receipt of the Bengal Nagpur Railway which is the contract of the Receiving Company with the plaintiff.

"COUNTRY" MUST BE CONSTRUED IN ITS POLITICAL SENSE.

As to the meaning to be assigned to the words "Country Timber and not Imported Timber," the first consideration is whether the word "Country" should be considered and interpreted in its geographical and ethnological sense or in its political sense. No doubt Burmah, when under the rule of its indigenous rulers, was a foreign country as regards India or British India. No doubt geographically it is a country different from India both in its geographical situation on the map and in its climate and characteristics and also ethnologically, being inhabited by a different race with a different civilisation of its own. Politically considered it is a part of British India, territory subject to His Majesty the King and vested within the authority of the Governor-General of India. In its political fortunes, it is subject to the authority and sway of a single ruler, entitled to all the benefits of the Pax Britanica and to the protection afforded by the political and economic and other policies of the Government. The view I take of the word "Country" is that it should be interpreted in its political sense. The reason is that the differentiation in the tariff rates on country goods and imported goods shown in the goods tariff is a protection extended to indigenous product and industry to save it from competition of foreign produce and industry.

OBJECT OF PROTECTION.

Now protection, if it means anything, means an economic policy of the government in its political functions, and the word "Country" in relation to goods meant to be protected against foreign competition must be so construed as opposed to "foreign" that is a country under another and an alien Government.

This lower rate allowed in cases of country timber is a protection extended by the state or Government to timber produced in its own Realm so as to save it, when in competition, with goods produced in a Foreign Realm. Burmah is a part and parcel of British India, and is one of its units of Provincial Government under the Governor-General of India, and I don't see any reason to hold that when a policy of protection by means of reduced tariff was sanctioned by the Governor-General of India, for the benefit of "Country Timber" it meant to leave Burmah out in the cold to suffer by competition of goods from foreign countries.

For these reasons, I should hold that Burmah timber is country timber and liable to be assessed under Schedule Z/1 and that the G. I. P. Railway Company has levied an overcharge it was not entitled to levy. It has done this for its own benefit and for the distance the goods travelled on its own line, and I think it is liable to refund it.

In effect the G. I. P. Railway said to the plaintiff "The Bengal Nagpore Railway may be entitled to make a contract at a lower rate, but that contract is not binding on us. So far as transit on our line is concerned, we will charge and keep the excess between the higher and lower rates on our line on our own account.

In this view of the case, I do not propose and it is not necessary to decide whether there was a right with the G. I. P. Railway to re-classify it at destination goods arrived under an entire contract with another Railway. The G. I. P. Railway is guilty of a tort in withholding delivery unless a charge it was not entitled to demand was paid.

The Bengal Nagpore Railway, I hold, is not liable. It did not demand any overcharge for the distance of the goods travelled on its own line and has received none, nor did the G. I. P. Railway in levying charge act as agent of the Bengal Nagpore Railway.

His Honor accordingly passed a decree against the G. I. P. Railway for Rs. 1,271 and costs and ordered the Suit to stand dismissed as against the B. N. R. with costs.

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NOTICE.

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With reference to the Prospectus Advertisement appearing in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" of the 11th instant, **the closing date** of the subscription list is extended from the 16th February to **Monday, the 23rd February 1920** at the request of investors in Bombay Presidency and elsewhere.

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TATA SON'S WORKMEN.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES.

The Tata Sons Workmen's Institute was started by the Social Service League on 1st November 1918 for carrying on welfare work for the operatives employed in the textile mills under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., the latter having offered to bear the expenses of the same. The late Mr. C. B. Lalye who was one of the secretaries of the League, was placed in charge of the Institute as Superintendent. During the greater part of the year the institute confined its activities to three mills at Parel under the agency Messrs. Tata Sons, viz. the Tata, the Standard and the David Mills. The three mills being not close to one another, three different centres had to be opened to facilitate work.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

The first work undertaken by the Institute was that of organising Millhands' Co-operative Credit Societies, one for each department of mill. During the year 22 such societies (7 in the Tata Mills, 8 in the Standard Mills and 7 in the David Mills) and are carrying on their regular transactions. At the end of the year the total membership of these societies was 1,239 (525 in the Tata Mills, 362 in the Standard Mills and 352 in the David Mills). During the period under report loans amounting to Rs. 33,741 were advanced to 1,016 members, the amount of recoveries by instalments being Rs. 18,040. The share capital of these societies being not sufficient to meet their requirements, the Agents were asked to finance them and each Society received Rs. 500 as deposit without interest for a period of one year. Recently, some of the societies having required still more capital, additional amounts of deposit were advanced to them with the same concession. The work of C. C. Societies is steadily growing and in a few years it is expected the societies will be able to stand on their own feet, so far as supply of capital and outside credit is concerned. So far there have been very few cases of default and on the whole the recoveries of loans have been regular. During the period under report Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S. the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, visited the societies and found their working on the whole satisfactory.

Reading Rooms and Libraries for all the three Mills at their respective centres have been opened. Periodicals (dailies, weeklies, monthlies etc.) are subscribed for, and the Reading Rooms are kept open to all. To each Reading Room is attached a Library of over 500 Marathi books carefully selected and books are issued to the millhands and other employees of the respective Mills who enroll themselves as members of the Library. No fees are charged for the membership of the Libraries. During the period under report 8,604 persons took advantage of the Reading Rooms and about 9,848 books were issued to members at all the three centres. There were 601 members at the end of the year. The Reading Rooms and particularly the Libraries are becoming more and more popular and will help in creating a taste for reading wholesome literature among the millhands.

There are three different free night scohols for the three mills. Each school has Marathi and English Classes. The total number of students was 288 (101 in English and 187 in Marathi) at the end of the year. The teaching staff consisted of 17 teachers. In these schools Marathi four and English three standards are taught. Slates, pencils and primers are supplied free to the beginners. The number of students attending these schools had gone up to 450 in May.

HALF-TIMERS' DAY SCHOOLS.

The Day Schools for half-time workers in the Tata and the David Mills have been taken over by the Institute. The students are paid regular attendance bonus from their respective mills. The number of students on the rolls at the end of October was 114 (73 boys and 41 girls) in the Tata Mills and 109 (62 boys and 47 girls) in the David Mills. The students are divided into morning and evening batches and each batch receives two hours' tuition each day. The students of the day schools are taught drill twice a week.

During the period under report there were three excursions, one of these was to the Kennery caves and the party consisted of 300 children. About 24 hours' outing was enjoyed by them.

Also Open Air Sports and races were organised from time to time and prizes were given to the successful competitors.

Lectures on instructive and interesting subjects are arranged from time to time in night schools as well as at such chawls as have a large number of operatives belonging to any of the three mills among their residents, and the subjects of these lectures are illustrated with the help of magic lantern slides. A set of 50 coloured slides on "Co-operation" has been specially prepared with the object of impressing the benefits of Co-operative Credit and Distriction on the minds of the millhands. These slides have become very popular and have proved very helpful in spreading the gospel of Co-operation especially among those who are unable to read leaflets and pamphlets on the subject.

Two social gatherings were held. On the 1st May, 1919, the workmen belonging to the Winding, Sizing, Winding and Drawing Departments of the Tata Mills celebrated their annual Satya Narayan Puja. A social gathering of the operatives belonging to the Tata the Standard and the David Mills was held on 23rd October 1919, when also the Laksmi Pujan ceremony was performed on behalf of the 22 Co-operative Credit Societies in the said three mills.

Copies of leaflets on co-operative credit, co-operative stores, social purity, principles of sanitation and hygiene have been freely distributed among the operatives of the three mills. During the cholera epidemic that prevailed in January last in the city, leaflets on precautions against cholera and on cholera inoculation were prepared and distributed broadcast among the millhands. So long as the present extent of illiteracy continues among the labouring classes, leaflets and pamphlets will, of course, have a very limited use and the same handicap also hamphers the progress of welfare work in this country in various other ways.

DAY NURSERY.

There are about 850 women workers in the David Mills and it was felt that a creche (day nursery) would afford a welcome relief to such mothers among the workwomen as had young children to look after. After it was decided to open the creche a number of women workers having babies were approached through their forewomen and some of them were induced to promise to bring their children to the proposed nursery. This preliminary work was necessary in view of the prejudices of the ignorant women against such institutions till their utility is practically demonstrated. After the place was fitted up with iron cradles, beds, etc., the creche was opened on the 25th September in a rented flat. On the first day children were admitted. At the end of October there were 17 children (15 boys and girls) out of whom 6 belonged to the depressed classes. (At the end of December 1919 there were 29 children out of whom 16 belonged to the depressed classes). An additional flat had to be rented to make accommodation for the increased number of children. The age limit for admission was in the beginning three year but as the number of children increased it was decided not to admit a child aged above two years. The creche having been located in a hired place and there being no open place and fenced compound, it was thought it was not desirable to admit such children as could walk and run. This restriction also enabled the Institute to admit more children aged under two years, the period of life when an infant requires the best attention. Sterilized milk is supplied free to the children and in the case of babies under the age of a year and a half the milk is diluted with lime water. Biscuits are also given to such children as can eat soft solid food. All the children are given clothes for their use during the time they are in the creche. Mothers are asked to give opium to their children under no circumstances, it being found on inquiry that almost every mother used the drug to keep her child quiet. Now all mothers have stopped the drug and the children have been found to be the better for it. Whenever a child is ill it is immediately taken for medical treatment and the doctor's charges are paid by the Institute. During the Divali holidays each child was presented with a frock for its home use. When the cold weather set in pieces of blankets were purchased for the inmates' use.

It is proposed shortly to open in connection with the creche classes for mothers and expectant mothers. Also regular medical inspection of the children with weekly register of their weights is to be introduced at an early date.

The Institute has opened a centre at Kurla for carrying on welfare work for the workmen employed in the Swadeshi Mills. Within a month, thanks to the facilities afforded by the mills authorities, the Institute's workers succeeded in organising six Co-operative Credit Societies in the mills.

Three Co-operative Stores for the three mills at Parel viz. the Tata, the Standard and the David Mills have been organised and all of them have received their certificates of registration from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency. It is proposed deal in grain, cloth and other necessaries of life, at these stores. Now the preliminary arrangements are almost complete and the stores will shortly begin their regular transactions.

The work of the Institute is being carried on under the supervision of the following Sub-Committee appointed by the Social Service League:—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, (Chairman) (2) Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, (3) Mr. A. J. Billimoria, (4) Mr. K. R. Korgaoker, (5) Sheth Morarji Mulraj Khatau, (6) Mr. K. J. Dubash, (7) Rev. R. M. Gray and (8) Mr. N. M. Joshi (Secretary).

Medical relief, relief from the high prices scourge by way of opening cheap grain and cloth shops, making inquiries and suggestions to the employers in regard to their needs were also carried on by the Institute in addition to the above.

An appeal has been made to the Viceroy, the Home Member, and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraph by the Postal and R.M.S. association, Ranigunta, Chitoor, respectfully asking for sympathetic consideration of their present deplorable condition.

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ANTI-ASIATIC CAMPAIGN IN S. AFRICA

A public meeting of citizens to form a local branch of the South Africans' League, to oppose the Asiatic menace, was held in the Kitchener Hall on Friday afternoon. The hour was unsuitable, and the attendance meagre. Nevertheless, the tone of the meeting was excellent. Mr. J. Hunter (organising secretary of the League) and Mr. Konig were present. The mayor, Councillor J. A. B. Joubert, occupied the chair.

"We have a hard fight in this anti-Asiatic campaign," said the Mayor. The Indians did not care what money they spent in the law courts. The Indians, said a celebrated Judge, were laughing at the legislature. Referring to the recent purchases of property by Indians in Volksrust, the Mayor said he would propose to the Town Council to contest in the law courts these transfers of property. (Applause.) There were in Volksrust three Indian limited liability companies who held land; a big block had been sold by a European, and also another one. On the other hand, there were gentlemen present in that hall who, to their eternal credit, be it said, had refused to sell to Indians, though offered a handsome profit on their purchase. If we all acted like that we should beat the coolie, but if the Indians were to be allowed to spread themselves over the country in the way they had been doing, we were done for. The League embraced all South Africans who were opposed to the Asiatic menace, without regard to politics. He called upon the citizens to support the League. No town had more need to fight the menace than Volksrust.

Mr. Hunter refuted the idea that this was a commercial movements. It was a far greater question than that of Land. The question was: Were we to have in South Africa a white civilisation or a bastard civilisation? Our past history justified the hope that we should remain white. He was proud of South Africa. After a reference to our brave forefathers, who had endured hardships to make this land what it now is, a smiling and prosperous country, the speaker said there was a tremendous future in store for us, a great industrial expansion, provided we maintained our position as a white race. The possibilities for South Africa were beyond the dreams of avarice. But we must set our faces sternly in opposition to Asiatic encroachment, which was a parasitical growth, alien and unnatural. He pictured South Africa overrun by hordes of Asiatics, coolie storekeepers, with no opportunities for our children to engage in trade except they served behind coolie counters. But what was far worse, the intermarrying of Indian and white, resulting in a bastard South African race. Speaking of the Government, he said the history of South Africa during recent years, as far as the Indian question was concerned, was one of surrender after surrender. The League must have behind it a great solid body, determined that the Indians who were now knocking at our doors, demanding equal rights with Europeans, shall not be permitted to drag South Africa down. "Organise and compel Parliament to drive the Indians out of our towns and into their own locations. Boycott, if necessary, those who persist in trading with Indians." (Applause.)

Mr. Michael Konig, farmer, Potchefstroom, traced the history of the Indian question in the Free State, pointing out that the Free State Government gave the Indians 12 months to sell out, and out they had to go, quick and lively. Twelve years ago a deputation waited on Lord Selborne, asking him to have the Indians deported from the Transvaal. This his Lordship declined to do. Thirty years ago, when the Free State passed a certain law, the Home Government cabled them asking them not to enforce it. President Brand replied, with all civility, that the Free State was master in its own house, and would enforce their laws. (Applause.) General Smuts had told us that we could pass any law we liked in this country without interference from the Home Government. Mr. Lloyd George had said the same thing; therefore, the way was clear for us to advance along the path to our goal, and settle, once and for all, this vexed Indian question. We should adopt now the Free State policy of 30 years ago. Parliament should pass a law prohibiting any Indian or Indian company from owning or leasing any land whatsoever. They should be placed in a bazaar. In Potchefstroom every registered voter was being asked to sign a mandate to their Parliamentary representative to vote for the Free State policy. Should the M. L. A. refuse to carry out the wishes of his constituents he should be sent about his business. (Applause.) A branch of the League was afterwards formed. "Natal Mercury."

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RACIAL BILL ATROCITY.

E. A. INDIAN CONGRESS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAIROBI, Dec. 12, 1919.

The following resolutions, among others were adopted at the second Session of the East African Indian National Congress, held on the 15th and 16th of November, 1919, at Nair's Building, Nairobi, under the Presidentship of Mr. Hussainbhai Suleman Virji:—

(1) "That this Congress is of opinion that at least one-third of the seats on the Legislative and Executive Councils of the British East Africa Protectorate be allotted to the Indian Community by election, and that similar provision be made if the case of Zanzibar, Uganda and Ex-German East Africa as soon as Legislative and Executive Councils come into existence in the said Protectorates.

(2) "That this Congress is of opinion that higher posts of trust and responsibility in the civil and military services of all the Protectorates of Eastern Africa such as those of judges, magistrates, and officers in the Army should be thrown open to capable Indians and equal opportunities of advancement be given to them along with other sections of his Majesty's subjects and prays the local Governments to take steps in the matter at an early date."

(3) "That this Congress is of the opinion that the Bill known as the segregation of races is a racial bill of the worst possible type, and is subversive of all economic principles and prejudicial to the right of private ownership and destructive of all vested interests of the Indian Community in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, and therefore it emphatically protests against it and respectfully urges the Government of the East Africa Protectorate not to proceed with it."

(4) "That this Congress emphatically and indignantly protests against the expressed opinion of the Convention of Associations that the Immigration of British Indians should be restricted with a view to their ultimate exclusion This Congress is of the opinion that the presence of British Indians in East Africa in no way interferes with the desired advancement of the children of the soil, but on the other hand their presence is conducive to their advancement."

(5) "That this Congress respectfully prays the Imperial Government to definitely declare their policy about the equality of political status of Indians in Eastern Africa Protectorates and territories."

(6) "That this Congress, in consideration of the services rendered by the Indians in conquering Ex-German East Africa, respectfully prays the League of Nations and the mandatory power thereunder, to reserve the said territory for the purpose of Indian colonization."

(7) "That this Congress is of the opinion that the Government of East Africa should adopt such measures to settle the questions of Exchange and Currency as will be finally decided upon by the Governments of India, after the report and recommendations of the Committee appointed for that purpose by that Government and now sitting in London."

(8) "That this Congress emphatically protests against the flogging of Indian Prisoners in the name of discipline in local Jails, and urges the Government to withdraw the powers imposing this barbarous punishment, granted by the Prisons Ordinance, 1918, to Superintendants of Prisons, whereby the Superintendent who is necessarily the complainant, turns into a Judge, which is fundamentally opposed to the principle of equality and justice. This Congress also urges the Government that the present scale of diet and clothing for Indian prisoners in the East African Jails being wholly inadequate, to alter the same to suit their health, their customs, habits and sentiments and also to make improvements in their general treatment."

(9) "That this Congress deplores the omission on the part of the Government of East Africa Protectorate to appoint any Indian member on the B. E. A. Economic Commission and resents, and espresses its strong indignation at the slanderous, misleading and untruthful portion of the report which affects the Indian community and hereby records its disapproval thereof."

(10) "That this Congress representing the entire Indian community of British East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar and Ex-German East Africa professing various religious views, with grave anxiety (1) the threatened dismemberment of Turkey from European Powers, (2) the intended transference of the holy places of Islam from the temporal power of Khalifa, (3) the distribution of the Turkish Empire among the Allies and trusts his Majesty's Government will secure fulfilment of the pledge given by the Right Hon. Mr. Lloyd George regarding Turkey on the 6th January 1918, to the effect that the religious places like Mecca and Madina, Asia Minor and Constantinople as their capital having a predominant Moslem population must remain under Turkish Sovereignty."

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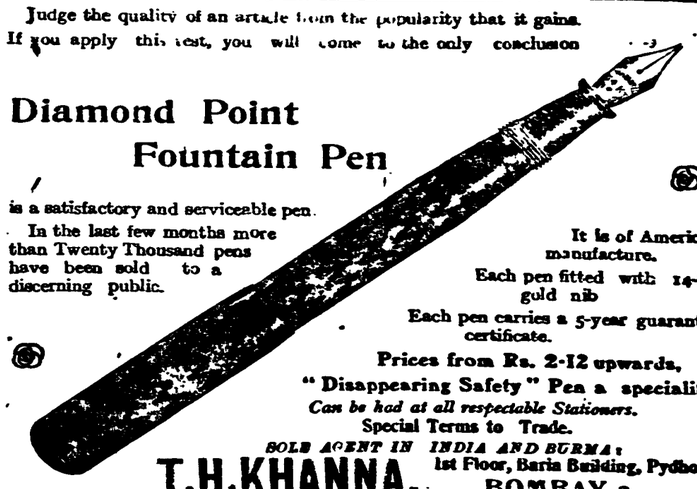

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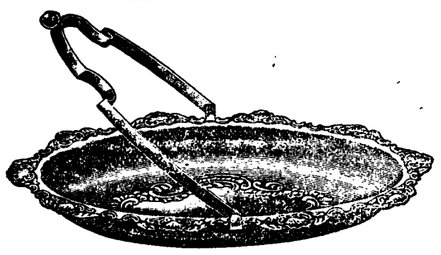

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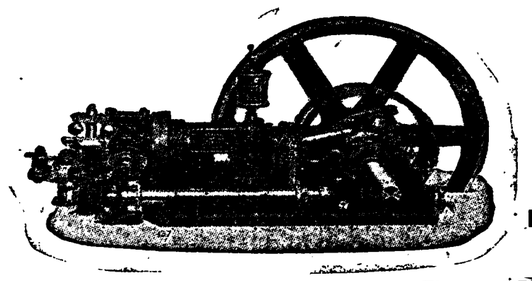

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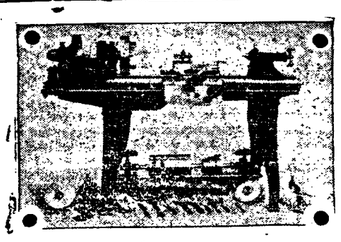

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SURAT NEWS.

A LARBAR RAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 15.

The marriage season in Surat has commenced long since and is now in full swing. It is as surprising as deplorable to find people indulging in long processions and costly dinners in these hard times. Even persons of mediocre means lose all sense of proportion and undergo thoughtless waste of money giving dainty dinners. Leaders of communities that ought to set a better example go quite the other way. Very recently at the instance of the Mahajan Sheth (sheth of all the Banias), and a few of his lieutenants, a dinner was given to all the Banias, only with the object of declaring certain persons excommunicated! Long processions have become simply proverbial with the Jains. Public bodies like the Seva Mandal and others should come forward to educate public opinions in the right direction, and thus try prevent as far as possible, such extravagant waste of money.

An application has been submitted to the Bombay University to grant permission to the Sarvajanik College to open B.A. classes from June next and thus to turn it into a full-grade College. Amongst those that have been enrolled as additional professors in the college the name of Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon), who has promised to join the Society as a Volunteer, deserves special mention. Mr. Puntambekar is a graduate from the Oxford University and is expected to prove a valuable addition to the Professorial Staff.

A NATIONAL SCHOOL.

A movement has been set on foot to start a national school at Olpad. Swami Niranjan, one of the principal promoters of the Institution writing to a local newspaper on the aims and objects of the institution states that Industrial Education will receive prominent place in the curriculum of the sai institution. Education will be imparted Vernacular, Hindi, Sanskrit and English will be taught as compulsory subjects. The organizers have enlisted the sympathy of various co-operative Societies of the District.

Holding of Durbars has become a common affair in the regime of the present Collector, Mr. Kabraji. Recently a Durbar was held in Surat, when Mr. Kabraji distributed medals and badges to the Recruiting Officer who in the midst of various difficulties helped the Government by securing recruits during the time of the last war. The services of Mr. Kothavala who worked as Recruiting Officer for the Surat District were highly eulogised. Mr. Kabroji thanked the Surat District for supplying 5,000 recruits including combatants and non-combatants.

Reports of a recent dacoity in the village of Mandroi in the Olpad Taluka have struck terror in the minds of hearers. A gang of robbers made a sudden assault on the house of Sheth Rupchand Hirachand, who on trying to defend himself was immediately done to death by a revolver discharged by one of the gang. A similar treatment was meted out to a Mahomedan gentleman. News of these tragic murders spread like wild fire throughout the village. Both the person and property of the villagers were in great danger; but some of the panic-striken villagers caring more for their life than for their property locked their houses and ran to a neighbouring village for help. This is the second time that Olpad has been visited by the pest of robbery, during a short interval of about a month. Will this serve as an eye-opener to the Police Authorities?

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Heads of various departments are preparing schemes for the revision of the salaries of the subordinate staff to enable them to mee the increased cost of living. The Sub Registrars of the Presidency have submitted to the Inspector-General of Registration, Bombay, a few suggestions for consideration. One of the suggestions is that the minimum salary of the Sub-registrars should be raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 and the maximum of Rs. 200 to be raised to not less than Rs. 300. Another deals with the greatest grievance the sub-registrars as regards the paucity appointments in the upper grades. Two alternatives have been suggested. Either th appointments in the various grades should be re-distributed and there should be an equal number of appointments in all the grades or that the sub-registrars should be put on a time scale rising from Rs. 60 to Rs. 300.

The Third Annual Report of the Local Home Rule, League, which has been published states that the number of members on the roll is 1366 including 4 females. During the year under report 15 public meetings were held, under the auspices of the League, when speakers like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others were invited to address the audience.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Panchayat Bill even as first touched by the Select Committee may be shortly summarised thus in its main features. The Commissioner on an application of Collector or a District Local Board may declare a certain area to be a village which when so declared *shall* have a Panchayat constituted by election. This Panchayat *shall* impose a house tax which if other sources of income be inadequate the Panchayat may be called upon to enhance. The Panchayat is to do the functions similar to those of village Sanitary Committees without any civil or criminal jurisdiction whatsoever, and it may be suspended for any defect by Government after writing to the District Local Board or the Collector. Sir Ibrahim is not inclined it seems to modify the bill as originally introduced in any of its material parts.

Such a bill is seriously open to a charge that the Panchayats are created simply to levy a compulsory house tax in villages which Government could not do under the existing law. Sir Ibrahim who has been brought up in Sir Phirozsha's school could not reasonably meet this charge by any ingenuity. A Panchayat could be created and a house tax imposed at the instance of a Collector. People would certainly not like to have a Panchayat which should necessarily tax their *huts* although it may be possible for them to find their finance from other sources. With an officiating Patel as an irremovable element on the Panchayat, and without any prestige or power vested in that body even to decide trifling disputes in civil and criminal litigation, the Panchayat will be but a dead weight on the villagers the burden of which will soon be odious and a really indiginous village institution may soon be declared a failure! After our experience of the suspensions of various municipalities in Sind and elsewhere, we had got seme relief from the declared policy of the joint authors of the Reforms to give at least one opportunity to the electors to reform the dissolved corporations in view of their defaults. Sir Ibrahim thinks that this salutary safeguard against an injustice to the electors should have no place in his liberal measure of self-government!

If such indeed be still the spirit in which the bill is to be framed, in my humble opinion the villagers will not be worse off without this measure of self-government for a year more and they wil heartily wish Sir Ibrahim to render them the signal service of simply postponing this bill and allowing their own minister to introduce it in the reformed Council when their rural representations, they hope, would be more adequate and their minister would feel the responsibility even to the poor peoples' voice.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. PATEL.

Ahmedabad, Feb. 6.

MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

A Press Communiqué says:—

At its 34th meeting held at Simla on the 20th May, 1918, the Board of Scientific Advice accepted a proposal for the formation of a Drugs Manufacture Committee to investigate the possibilities of the cultivation of medicinal plants in India and the manufacture of drugs from them on a commercial scale. The Government of India have acted on this recommendation and have appointed a Committee whose primary functions will be to investigate:—

(1) The possibilities of the cultivation of medicinal plants in India, and (2) the manufacture of drugs from them on a commercial scale.

With regard to (1), the Committee will consider the various lines on which the investigation can best be undertaken; while, in connection with (2), it will consider the present position as regards the manufacture of drugs in India from indigenous products and the Indian requirements of such drugs as have up till now been imported from abroad. As soon as experience has proved that any drugs can be manufactured at the Government Medical Store Depots at a sufficiently low cost, private enterprise will be invited to undertake its manufacture.

FIRST MEETING'S RESOLUTIONS.

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Simla on the 20th May, 1919, when it was resolved *inter alia*:—

(a) That the main investigation of the Committee should be conducted in the laboratories of the Government Medical Stores Department and that the question of the manufacture of drugs from other than vegetable sources should come within the scope of the Committee's work; (b) that measures should be taken for ascertaining the geographical distribution of various medicinal plants throughout India and the extent to which they are now cultivated; (c) that the operations of the Committee should induce the investigation of indigenous drugs which are not at present included in the British Pharmacopoeia; (d) that the Committee should give every assistance to any organisation which is brought into being for the purpose of investigating and manufacturing preparations designed for use against disease-carrying and other insects; and (e) that local Governments and Administrations should be informed of the establishment of the Drugs Manufacture Committee and requested to furnish the Committee with any information likely to be of value.

The personnel of the Drugs Manufacture Committee, as at present constituted, is as follows:—

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service; member and Chairman *ex-officio*.

The Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Stores); member *ex-officio* and Secretary.

Members:—The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India; the Director, Botanical Survey of India; the Director, Geological Survey of India; Mr. F. M. Howlett, Imperial Pathological Entomologist; the Assistant Inspector-General of Forests; and the Advisory Chemist, Madras.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Drugs Manufacture Committee (Office of Director-General, Indian Medical Service).

Considerable progress has already been made as is shown by the fact that, among others, the following articles which, prior to the war, were imported, are now being manufactured in the Government Medical Store Depots:—

LIST OF ARTICLES.

Absolute Alcohol; Aloes preparations; Amylum, B.P. (Starch); Argenti Nitras; Argenti Nitras Induratus; Belladonna preparations; Borated Talc powder; Calcium Carbonate precipitated, B/P.; Calcium Chloride; Calcium Phosphate; Calcium Sulphide solution; Citric Acid and Citrates; Collodium Flexile; Creta Preparata, B.P.; Digitalis preparations; Extract. Belladonna Siccum; Extract. Cascara Sagrada Liquidum; Extract. Cascara Sagrada Siccum; Extract. Colocynth. Co. (dry extract); Extract. Glycyrrhiza Liquidum; Extract. Hyossyamus; Extract. Nux Vomica Siccum; Extract of Vitamina; Extract. Opii Siccum; Ferri Sulphas; French Chalk; Glucose; Indine powder; Keratine solution; Lysol; Magnesii Carbonas Levis, B.P.; Mannite; Nux Vomica preparations; Oleic Acid; Oleum Anethi; Oleum Anisi; Oleum Caryophylli; Oleum Cedri; Oleum Chaulmogroe; Oleum Crotonis; Oleum Myristica; Oleum Santali; Oleum Theobromatis; Oxymel Scillae; Potassium Carbonate, B.P.; Pyroxylinum; Rectified Alcohol; Sapo Mollis; Sodium Carbonas B.P.; Sodium Chloride chemically pure; Sodii Nitris; Sodii Phosphas; Sodii Sulphas; Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Co.; Talc. Talc purificatum; Tannic Acid; Thymol, B.P.; Tincture Colchici Cormus; and various mercurial B.P. preparations.

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Real Camel Hair Rugs.

SIZE 60" × 90"

WITH

Silk Bindings To Match

They Possess the following 5 qualities

1 The Softest
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SUITABLE FOR ALL

Sold Else—Where for Rs. 75
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Ready stock of mills. gins and Factory requisites.

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Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

A Doctor says:

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Glaxo is the food doctors recommend and *rear their own babies on.* This is because Glaxo is not an "artificial" food, but is just pure, uncontaminated milk made safe and suitable for baby by the Glaxo process. Glaxo contains NO malt, NO flour, NO starch.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

has been persistently used by Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain for the last twelve years. These Centres now purchase *nearly a quarter of a million pounds* weight of Glaxo every month, enough to feed over 50,000 babies continuously.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply, please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Co., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

POISONED FINGER

DEATH OFTEN LURKS IN A CUT.

A CUT or scratch is the gateway through which dangerous disease germs enter the body. When a dirty knife, a rusty needle, a splinter or a thorn scratches the finger, the latter is inoculated with germs. In a few hours the finger will become hot and throbbing. It will be painful to touch and swell all round the injury. A little later the wound may exhibit a whitish appearance in the middle of the swelling, and we have what is known as a festering or poisoned finger. The inflammation set up by the poison may spread until the whole hand and arm are rendered useless.

The only way to avoid such serious results is to cleanse the wound, however slight, and then apply Zam-Buk, which is a powerful antiseptic and germ-killer. Zam-Buk is a purely herbal preparation which, when applied to the broken skin, soothes and purifies the wound and then proceeds to heal with new healthy skin in a quick, painless, and perfect manner.

Zam-Buk, which is a unique preparation, must not be confused with mere ointments with which it has nothing in common. It pays to keep a box of Zam-Buk always handy.

ZAM-BUK is unequalled for Cuts, Bruises, Poisoned Wounds, Burns, Strains, Sore Feet, Insect Bites, Ringworm, Abscesses, Prickly Heat, Eczema, Ulcers, Festering Sores; etc. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at R.1 or Rs.2-4 per pot. Direct at R.1-2 or Rs.2-8 from the Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

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YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.

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AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

TSAR'S ASSASSINS.

FAMOUS ANTI-SOVIET LEGEND JOINS THE REST.

The murder of the ex-Tsar and his family has been one of the atrocities most persistenly charged against the Soviet Government of Russia.

The story has been told in 50 contradictory ways: but always it has been hinted that the Bolshevik Government was responsible, or at least that it had condoned the killing.

The "Daily Herald" has published the official account of the trial and execution of the murderers.

New York, December 30.—The "Communist" of Chicago print the following translation from the Moscow newspaper "Pravda," which has reached this country via Warsa:—

The Revolutionary Tribunal presided over by Comrade Matveyev, after a two-day examination, finished the case of the murder of ex-Tsar Nicholas Romanoff, of his wife Alexandra (nee Princess of Hesse), of their daughters Ogla, Maria, and Anastasia, and of divers persons with them.

Eleven persons in all were killed. There were 28 defendants, three of them—Grazinow, Yakhontov, and Malyutin—being members of the Ekaterinburg Soviet; two of them—Maria Apraxina and Elizaveta Mironova—being women; while the rest were officers of the guard.

After a long examination of the witnesses and defendants, the complete picture of the murder was revealed. The ex-Tsar and the rest were shot. Yakhontov, the chief defendant, admitted that the murder of the ex-Tsar's family was organised by him for the purpose of discrediting the Soviet regime in the interest of the Left Social Revolutionaries.

According to Yakhontov's evidence, the murder of Nicholas Romanoff was attempted when he was at Tobolsk, but the guards prevented the plan from being carried out. At Ekhaterinburg, when confusion reigned among the Soviet authorities due to the approach of he Czecho-Slovaks, he, as chairman of the extraordinary Commission, issued an order to shoot the Imperial family and their entourage.

Yakhontov declared that he was present at the execution, and, in any case, took the responsibility on himself, but was not guilty of the robberies that followed the murder. In his evidence Yakhontov specially emphasised as the last words uttered by Nicholas Romanoff: "For my death, my people will corse the Bolsheviki."

After the speeches of the prosecutor and the defence, the tribunal found Yakhontov alone guilty of the murder, and sentenced him to be shot. Cruzinov, Maluptin, Apraxine, Mironova, and nine Red Guards were found guilty of robbing the victims and were also sentenced to be shot. The rest were acquitted. The following day the sentences were carried out. The decision of the Tribunal is the best proof that the Soviet Government has taken all measures to detect and punsh those who were guilty of these senseless murders.

GHOSTS IN LONDON HOUSE.

COOK'S FLIGHT IN MIDDLE OF NIGHT.

Jan. 16.

A new form of entertainment—a "Freak Ghost Evening"—was given in Clifford's Inn in mail week by Mr. O'Donnell, the great authority and writer on ghosts Mr. O'Donnell believes in ghosts, and told some harrowing stories of haunted houses in London. He knew a flat, he said, in Red Lion-square, which was haunted by an old man. When living here he had heard heavy footsteps going up and down the stairs, and other people, who did not believe in ghosts, had also heard them.

In a London house he would not give the address because nothing should be done in these days to depreciate th value of house property—he had been quite unable to keep any servants because of the ghosts there. One cook had left in the middle of the night. (Laughter, sternly reproved by Mr. O'Donnell).

At Mr. O'Donnell's invitation, a lady member of the audience told an alarming story of a ghost which appeared in rooms in the Temple. It was, she explained, a 17th century ghost, a figure of a man which appeared every night at the foot of her bed. She threw a matchbox at it, but the ghosts was not discouraged. She was obliged to leave the rooms.

Mr. O'Donnell then announced that the freak seance was about to begin. The room having been sufficiently darkened, he exhorted his audience to concentrate. "Concentrate," he said, "with all your might. There's no knowing what may happen. . . I feel spirits about. No one must strike a match. Could anyone sing? Everything helps. No—perfect silence, then, and absolute concentration. . . ."

In the end what was announced as the spirit of Gladstone appeared. Unluckily the great statesman had nothing to say, "I had hoped," said Mr O'Donnel, "that he would have a message for Mr Lloyd George. . . Never mind. . . We must concentrate again. Someone more communicative may appear. . . ."

They were still concentrating when "The Daily News" representative left.—The "Daily News."

DARING DACOITY AT BARASET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 17.

News has been received in Calcutta of a motor car dacoity which took place in the early hours of Saturday morning in the house of a Bengali jute merchant, named Gopal Chunder Chatterji, residing at Krishnagar Road, Baraset, in the jurisdiction of Baraset Police Station in 24, Perganas. It is reported that seven men appeared before the house at 2 a.m. in a motor car, broke into the building and forced the owner to hand over the keys of an iron safe, contents of which, in the shape of cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000, were carried away by the gang who escaped in the car.

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C. A. V. Dynamos 12 Volts 12 Amp. N. G. Type, Rs. 550.	C. A. V. Dynamos 12 Volts 6 Amp. N. E. Type, Rs. 450.	C. A. V. Dynamos 12 Volts 6 Amp. N. D. Type, Rs. 425.	C. A. V. Dynamos 6 Volts 6 Amp. N. E. Type, Rs. 400.	C. A. V. Dynamos. 6 Volts 6 Amp. N. C. Type, Rs. 400.	C. A. V. Accumulators 12 Volts. Type T. 44. Rs. 225.	C. A. V. Accumulators 12 Volts. Type T. 33. Rs. 200.
C. A. V. Accumulators 6 Volts. Type T. 44, Rs. 135.	C. A. V. Accumulators 6 Volts. Type T. 33, Rs. 110.	C. A. V. Armoured Cable, composed of 3/30 & 3/25 conductors Rs. 1/12/- a ft.	C. A. V. Armoured Cable composed of two 3/20 conductors Rs. 1/8 a ft.	C. A. V. Armoured Cable composed of 3/23 conductors Rs. 1-8 a ft.	C. A. V. Armoured Cable composed of two 3/25 conductors Rs. 1/4 a ft.	C. A. V. Armoured Cable composed of two N25 conductors P. Rs. 1/3 a ft.

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Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Glace Kid Shoes	6 4	Marching Boots	14 0
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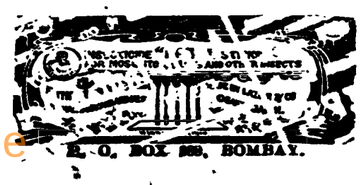

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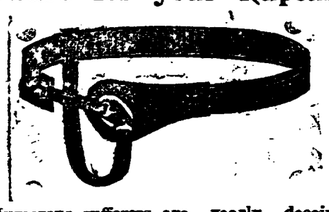
Beware for your Rupture



Numerous sufferers are yearly deceived by the specious pretence of Quacks who will so-called "Certain Cures" for Rupture in the guise of ointments, lotions, apparatus, etc., with fancy names. It is safe to say that there is no known medicine, whether applied externally or internally, which can possible cure Hernia. Dr. Bright (known Herniotomist) says: Rupture is not a disease but a displacement due to an accident and the proper treatment is therefore purely Mechanical or Surgical.

Dr. J...D. (Lecturer, King's College, says: In Inguinal the proper truss must be applied to accomplish the cure or to prevent further growth, the apparatus which either of no use or positively injurious.

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TRUSS SPECIALISTS,
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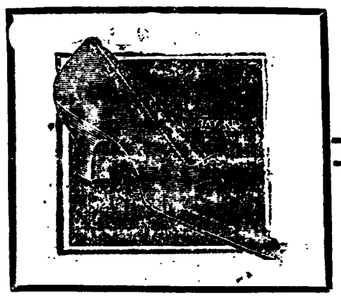

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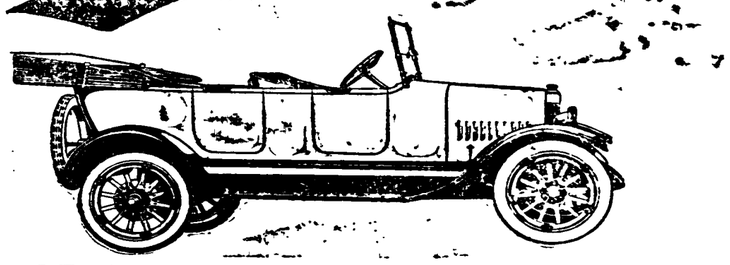

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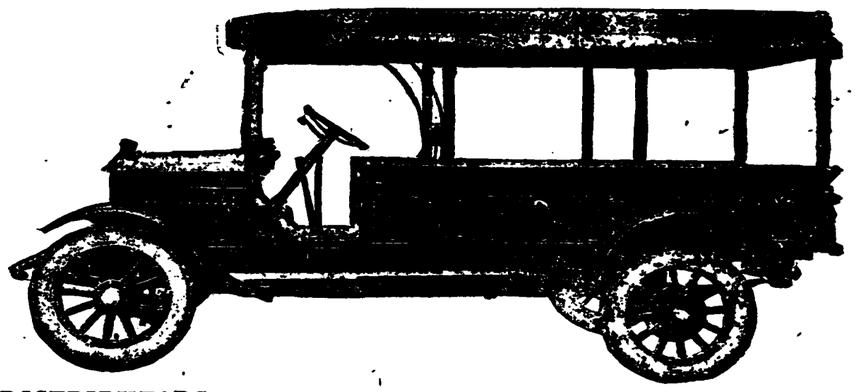

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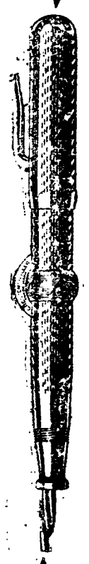

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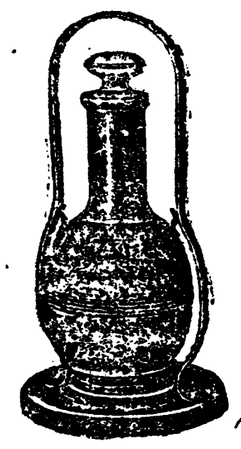

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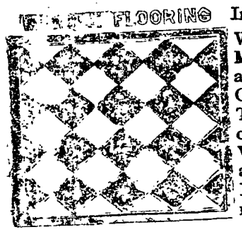

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